Coal

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V.S.

COAL, COAL.—Order your Coal now, and I will agree to keep you in Coal all winter. H. A. DAY.

COAL, COAL.—I am in a position to supply any amount of Coal this winter if you order a few days before you are out.
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The Western Globe.

VOL. XI. CHARLES B. HALPIN, Editor and Manager. LACOMBE, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1916. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR



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AMMUNITION

Shooting Season

HAS OPENED

Good ammunition is economical because every shot tells.

Peters' Shells

with the High Steel base are game getters.

12 Gauge Smokeless $1.00 box
Sovereign Shells, ... 90c box

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The Farmers in this territory favor us with a large share of their trade because they have found that we carry just what they want.

We give Special Attention to the compounding of

FAMILY RECEIPTS and FARM REMEDIES

Mail and Telephone Orders are given prompt attention, and our large stock insures an adequate assortment from which you may select just what you want.

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Harness, Harness Parts and Saddles

READY FOR THE SPRING RUSH

Dr. Hess' and Clark's Guaranteed Stock and Poultry Tonics — Stock Foods — Hog Worm Powder — Horse Worm Powder — Cough and Distemper Powder — Louse Killer — Roup Cure — Pan-a-ce-a Dip and Disinfectant — Flax Meal — Calf Meal — Beef Scraps — Bone Meal — Kow Kure — Grit Oyster Shell — Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Goods — on hand at all times.

Balsam of Myrrh for all sores and wire cuts.

Blankets and Bells going cheap.

W. L. ELLIOTT

Nanton Street Lacombe

AUTUMN SHOWING of NEW COATS & FURS

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

MILLINERY

NOW ON SALE

BOYS' and MEN'S NEW SWEATER COATS, NOW ON SALE

$3.50 MEN'S SWEATER COAT SPECIAL is the Chief Attraction in Medium Priced Coats—Knitted of Extra Heavy Strong Yarn, in Dark Shades; large Roll Collars.

All sizes up to 44. **$3.50**

MEN'S FALL AND WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS

IN THE LARGEST ASSORTED STOCK WE HAVE EVER SHOWN

Suits of Tweed, Worsted and Navy Serge.

Overcoats of Warm, Soft Materials that give Comfort to the wearer.

We are showing a special line of Overcoats of Chinchilla Cloth, in Navy and Grey, with Shawl Collars,

Price... **$17.50**

The "AMHERST" Shoe; the Shoe for long service.

FOR WOMEN

Beautiful New Fur Sets Coats, Muffs, & Stoles

LADIES: - We are now ready to show you our New Fall Suits and Coats.

The New Coat Styles show two very distinct types. One hangs loose from the shoulders, and a shaped in model with flare skirts. We are showing our usual Complete range of Patterns and Styles.

COME IN AND TRY THEM ON

AUTUMN STYLES IN MISSES AND WOMEN'S SWEATER COATS

The New Styles are pronounced by all to be, by far, the most attractive ever offered

The Brushed Wool Sets are in great favor, they are soft and warm, and come in shades of Rose, Blue, Green and Tan.

Grocery Department

Preserving Fruit is arriving in small lots and the price is high, we expect lower prices and large stocks later on.

Crab Apples, Ripe Tomatoes and Cauliflowers are not at their lowest price.

F. E. McLEOD

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

HATS

IN NEW AND BECOMING SHAPES

THE SMALLWARE AND NOTION DEPARTMENT is well supplied these days, and everybody needs smallwares everyday

Large Skeins of All Wool Mending, Black Only, - **5c**

Colored Wool Mending on Cards, 3 for - - - **10c**

Elastic Webbing, in all wanted widths.

A splendid quality Pearl Buttons, Dozen - - - - **5c**

Dressing Combs, - - **10c**

Nail Brushes, **10c** and **25c**

Hair Nets, of good quality **5c**

Buster Belts, - - - **15c**

Featherbone, in Silk and Twilled covered.

Silk Baby Ribbon, 12 yards for **25c**

Sanitary Belts, - - **35c**

Twilled Tape, 2 pkg. for **5c**

A NEW STOCK of Stamped Linens, in Greater Assortment than ever before.

We carry in stock the following lines of Embroidery and Crochet Thread,

Flosselle Royal, Texasilk, B. P. C. Cordonnet, Mercer-Crochet, Pere-Lustre, Clarks Crochet Cotton, D. M. C. in small, Skeins, white, from from 25c to 50c

Crochet Instruction Books 10c

Embroidery Catalog

Transfer Patterns,

Embroidery Needles

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Embroidery Linen

36in. wide, at — 75c and $1.00 yard



Good Farm Machinery

Arguments Show Direct Benefits From Use of Improved Machines

The following ten arguments show the effects resulting from the use of improved farm machinery:

1. The reduction of human labor by increasing the number of horses, one man being able to do more with a large machine using more horses than was possible years ago when smaller machinery was used and hand labor resorted to.

2. Reducing cost of production. By reducing the labor and permitting the handling of larger areas and more products in the same time resulted in the lower cost per unit production.

3. Increases the acre effectiveness of man.

4. Decreases number of farm laborers. This factor is very important in that labor is becoming more scarce every year, is higher priced, and the problem of caring for these laborers is also an important consideration to the average farmer's wife.

5. Decreases the producing element.

6. Increases total crop production by increasing the acreage per farmer.

7. Decreases acre production. We find that the greatest decrease in production is in the states where machinery is used mostly. This factor is not very important as it seems to hold true mostly in the states where diversified farming is not carried on, but the single crop system is followed, as for instance, in the wheat sections of the Northwest.

8. Delays divisions into small farms until decrease in crop production brings gross income down to cost production. We will then have greater intensity. The principle of supplying demand will regulate this. The principle of what the traffic will bear cannot be carried on in the agricultural productions.

9. Dispenses with hard labor.

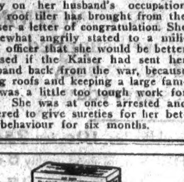
10. The certainty of getting work done by concentrating the operations during the period when the most favorable conditions prevail. This last factor is by no means the least important. It is always to the advantage of a farmer to do as much of his work as possible when the conditions are just right.

A Farmer's Party

A "Farmer Party" was recently held in Chicago, the invitations reading: "Please come like farmers and wear farmer's clothes." The hostess, who hadn't been near a farm for 20 years, thought that the guests would ride to the party in ox-carts and wear overalls or other working clothes. To her great surprise they came in automobiles and wore regulation full-dress clothes. All of which goes to show that it is a great compliment to be called a farmer nowadays.

A Woman's Lack of Respect

The first woman in Germany to carry on her husband's occupation as a roof tiler has brought from the Kaiser a letter of congratulation. She somewhat angrily stated to a military officer that she would be better pleased if the Kaiser had sent her husband back from the war, because tiling roofs and keeping a large family was a little too tough work for her. She was at once arrested and ordered to give sureties for her better behaviour for six months.



Everybody needs it—stored for emergency in a well-developed, well-preserved, well-nourished, body and brain.

Grape-Nuts food stands preeminent as a builder of this kind of energy. It is made of the entire nutriment of whole wheat and barley, two of the richest sources of food strength.

Grape-Nuts also includes the vital mineral elements of the grain, so much emphasized in these days of investigation of real food values.

Crisp, ready to eat, easy to digest, wonderfully nourishing and delicious.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1121

The German Character

Henry Ward Beecher Knew Germany as a Nation of Hypocrites More Than Forty Years Ago

More than forty years ago Henry Ward Beecher wrote Germany down as a nation of hypocrites. In the light of German lies and deceit in this war, what the great preacher said in 1875 can be keenly appreciated now:

"It is wonderful what bad neighbors poor Germany seems to have. There is that great hectoring Belgium trying to pick a quarrel with her. There is France, recovering from her great defeat with a rapidity which shows very little consideration for Germany's feelings. Austria, too, retains her sovereignty over twelve million subjects of German race, which, of course, is exasperating to the great empire. And don't Holland and Denmark persist in holding on to their nice bits of seacoast with an obstinacy as annoying as Naboth's of old? And isn't there the Pope, who, as everyone knows, has countless armies at his back ready to march to Berlin? It really looks as if poor Germany might feel obliged to go to war with somebody, just to keep the peace! And to make her case harder, the unsympathizing persist in thinking that if there is a war in Europe at present it will probably be because Germany—or the group of soldiers who rule Germany—chooses it."—Ottawa Journal.

Relieves Asthma at Little Expense. Thousands of dollars have been vainly spent upon remedies for asthma and seldom, if ever, with any relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, despite its assurance of benefit, costs so little that it is within reach of all. It is the national remedy for asthma, far removed from the class of doubtful and experimental preparations. Your dealer can supply it.

France Honors Soldier

Pays Tribute to the First Frenchman To Die in War

France paused August 2, 1916, in tribute to the memory of Corporal Jules-Andre Peuget, the first Frenchman killed in the present war.

It was at Joncherey on the upper Rhine, at 10 o'clock a.m., August 2, 1914, about 24 hours before the war actually was declared between Germany and France, that Peugeot was shot to death by Lieutenant Mayer, at the head of a German patrol squad.

A national subscription is being collected under the patronage of the minister of war and the minister of public instruction for the erection of a monument to Corporal Jules-Andre Peougeot on the spot where he fell.

It is proposed that the name and heroic acts of Peugeot pass down in history as have those of Marechal des Logis Pagnez, the first victim of the war of 1870, who was killed at Niedbronn.

Peugeot, 21, was a corporal in the 6th Company of the 44th Regiment of Infantry. Early in August he was stationed at Joncherey, two kilometres from Delle and 12 kilometres from the German frontier.

On the morning of August 2, he had just finished placing a sentinel and returned to the house of A. M. Daucourt, when the latter's little daughter came running in crying: "The Prussians! The Prussians!"

Rushing outside, Corporal Peugeot found himself facing a mounted German patrol of seven members under command of Lieutenant Mayer, of the 5th Regiment of Chasseurs stationed at Mulhouse.

Peugeot gave the order to halt, to which Mayer replied by drawing his revolver and firing three shots into the body of the corporal. The latter fell to his knees, discharging his gun before he could take aim.

By this time a few of Peugeot's men had rushed up, one of whom, named Monnier, killed Lieutenant Mayer with two shots from his rifle. In the fight that followed, participated in by some French dragoons who had come up at the sound of the firing, all of the Germans were killed with the exception of one, who escaped.

Discoverer's Reward

Long had he worshipped her at a distance, but his shyness prevented him from proposing.

Then, one evening, for the sweet sake of charity, a theatrical performance took place, in which the charmer was leading lady and more adorable than ever. Afterwards the shy admirer drew near, his love made valiant by the sight of her beauty.

"You are the star of the evening," he said as they stood alone in a corner.

"You are the first one to tell me so," said the damsel, with a happy blush.

"Then," he retorted promptly, "may I claim my reward as an astronomer?"

The lady looked puzzled.

"What reward?" she asked.

"Why, the right to give my name to the star I have discovered!" said the young man, speaking boldly at last, and successfully.

Just for Fun

"My boy has failed at everything he has tried so far."

"Has he tackled literature yet?"

"No. He's not such a complete failure as that."—Detroit Free Press.

Future of Our Country

What Canada Has To Offer After the War

By way of taking old time by the forelock and preparing for the consideration bound to be paid to Canada when the great war has gone by, the MacMillan Company of Canada, Ltd., have published a splendid volume entitled "Canada's Future—What She Offers After the War."

This is a collection of some fifty articles written by prominent Canadians, upon several features of our national life, and our native possibilities, under the editorial management of E. A. Victor. It is, by special permission, dedicated to the Governor-General, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

The Rt. Hon. Sir George F Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has a brief article on "Canada's Outlook," cheery and optimistic, as is usually the case with this well-tried statesman.

There is no discounting his frank statement:

"Canada has over-borrowed, overbuilt and over-speculated, but is thoroughly sound in wind and lamb, and has learned much from past experience. Her progress hereafter, which will be better based, and on saner principles and improved methods, will undoubtedly be very marked."

The late deputy minister of agriculture, Mr. C. C. James, C.M.G., in dealing with "The Call of Canada" to British and other men intending to emigrate, very properly and convincingly drew attention to the great fact that in 1915 under the call of the empire for more food supplies, the "net product from all the farms of Canada reached the sum of over one thousand million dollars—an amount at least $300,000,000 in excess of any previous year. No better statement can be made to prove that the soil, climate and agricultural population of Canada are worthy of the best consideration of the British people, especially of those who are looking for a new home."

Our organizing master-warrior, the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, writes upon the subject, next to soldiering, dearest to his heart, of imperialism worked out upon the basis of full partnership between "the five free nations which form the British Empire."

"Preferential trade I regard as simply a stepping stone to full partnership union," is his conclusion.

"Such is the view I have of the future of Canada—a view of a Canada, part of a world-wide, free empire, the greatest in history; a view of a citizenship of a richness and a variety and a dignity hitherto unapproached in the world's history; a view of brotherhood and of union, of full rights and fairplay for small nationalities, of scope for the energies of all, of tolerance, of kindliness and of strength. I think the time is approaching when something definite should be done. Great changes are not made by sitting still and thinking about them. Our first duty is to win the war. That done, it becomes our duty to unite in full partnership. And the way to unite is to unite."

A cursory but glowing sketch on "Through Canada for Sport and Pleasure," by Frederick Yorston, B. A., president and editor of the Montreal Standard, details some of the scenic artistic beauties of the country.

Mr. Yorston gives us many little historical and personal bits of nature and interest.

For instance, he says:

"Forty-seven years ago two adventuresome young Englishmen, Viscount Milton and Dr. Cheadle, after passing the winter in a Saskatchewan forest, set out from Edmonton to cross the Rocky Mountains, and so reach the Pacific coast by overland route. After a most laborious journey, attended with great danger, they accomplished their purpose.

They crossed the Rockies by way of the Yellowhead pass, which accurate surveys have since determined to be the easiest passage through the mountains and because of that, among other reasons, it is the route followed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway on its passage across the great divide. Milton and Cheadle, with their little party, consisting of an Indian guide and a camp follower, journeyed almost due west from Edmonton, and after a time they came in sight of the foothills and the vast mountains beyond.

In time they reached the valley which led up among the mountains and through which ran the route to the Pacific slope. Following this route, they arrived at Jasper House, an ancient landmark even at that time in the geography of this part of Canada.

One hundred years ago Jasper House was one of the most important trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company in all the far northwest, being the centre for all that country about the headwaters of Athabasca river. It was built in 1800 by Jasper Hawes, who is frequently referred to by the early explorers of the upper Rockies.

The name is retained in Jasper park, one of our great national reserves.

A pleasant chapter is furnished by Charles W. Young, an expresident of the Canadian Press Association, on Canada as "The Fisherman's Paradise!"

Evidently Mr. Young is a devoted angler, for it is angling rather than professional fishing he treats upon. The Hon. Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, deals with that important branch of Canadian industries.

He has the following paragraph on the gamiest fish in our waters:

"When the mighty waters of the old original oceans ceased to pour through the channel of the Saguenay, they left behind them, as a legacy to future generations, salmon, which, in course of the ages, being unable to get to the salt water, acclimated themselves in their new conditions, and were christened "ouananiche" by the Indians, which may be freely translated, "strong as a horse." They undoubtedly are. These fish are miniature salmon and are to be found mostly in the waters tributary to the Saguenay. The casual tourist finds them with least trouble at the Grand Discharge, where the waters of the Lake St. John tumble down a hundred feet or more in a mile. In the very fiercest of the rapids lurk the ouananiche, taking the fly greedily when cast over them, and dancing out of the water on their tails—like the dear little kangaroo—when they feel the hook. The angler has his work cut out for him if he hooks anything over a pound or two, and is not likely to forget the experience. If he escapes without a smashed rod he is lucky, for no fish equals the ouananiche for tricks."

EATS DIRT GILLETT'S LYE CLEANS DISINFECTS

A Channel Tunnel

How it Would Have Helped to Win the War

The great French railway company which carries the English traffic from Calais and Boulogne to Paris, and which has been in the past one of the most prosperous in the world, has just issued its annual report, and after considering the probable conditions at the end of the war, they say: "With England our business of every kind will be without any doubt immensely increased. There is every reason to hope for the prompt construction of the channel tunnel. The war in progress has shown unmistakably the absolute need of it from every point of view."

The view taken by the directors of this French railway seems to express the views of the vast bulk of the people of this country at the present time. You hear on every hand the remark: "If only we had the channel tunnel, how it would have helped us!" A few of the ways in which the tunnel would have aided us in the war may be usefully stated.

The expeditionary army at the outbreak of war would have been transferred to France and Belgium more safely and rapidly than was possible by sea. The trains of troops and guns would have run direct from Aldershot to the strategic position in Flanders. Supposing the army had by this means arrived at Mons only a week before it did, and had that week to consolidate and entrench its position before the German attack, what might not have been the effect on the battle which followed?

Then, later, when we undertook the defence of the Ypres line, which has gradually been so lengthened, we should have had the advantage of a direct railway bringing up reinforcements and munitions right to the positions where they were needed in the battles which have taken place. The Germans have taught us how strategic railways in the rear, which enable large forces to be rapidly assembled at any point, increase the strength of their armies both for attack and defence.

We are said to have over a million men in France who have had to be transported by sea, and all the food they consume, the stores and shells they need, have to be packed for this channel passage as if for a voyage to New York or Australia, whereas if the tunnel were in use they would be put direct into trucks at the factories and taken right to the base in France where they are needed. It is said we have 40,000 men engaged in France on this job of unshipping and transporting stores for the army. With a direct railway the greater part of these men would be released for other work, and if you add those engaged in England in unloading from the trains and putting the goods on steamers at our ports, it must be within the mark to say that 40,000 men, or an army corps, are now withdrawn from the fighting line owing to the absence of the tunnel. The cost of an army corps is not less than $40,000,000 a year—so that in two years, on this item of transport of stores alone, $80,000,000 would be saved, which is the total estimated cost of the tunnel. As France agrees to bear one-half of the cost of the tunnel, our whole share would represent the cost of one army corps for a year.

The money saving, however, is but a small part of the boon the tunnel would confer. The wounded would be transported with greater comfort and speed. The sufferings of the wounded after the great battle of Ypres, when in the winter gales they were crowded on the steamers for the passages, would have run direct from the bases at the front right to the different towns where they were to be received and nursed. The lives and sufferings which would have been saved by this represent more than money.

The large amount of shipping now used in transporting men and stores to France would have been free for other work. Freights in consequence would not have been so excessive and food and other necessaries of life would have been cheaper, if the tunnel had been made.

The strain on the Admiralty of protecting the sea passage to France against attack would not have arisen, for the two countries would have been united by a road which is inaccessible to any possible form of attack by sea or by air.

Our people themselves would have been brought nearer to our great ally and friend. We should have had more knowledge of France's greatness and courage, and we should have appreciated better how much the future of the two great western powers is interwoven, and how they must stand by one another in the future, both on the battlefield and in the field of commerce, if they are to free themselves from the German menace.

The fear that the tunnel would be a military danger to this country is now almost dead. The old idea that France might by surprise sieze on the Dover end of the tunnel and invade us could not now be put forward seriously. The submarine menace to our communications with France, the landing of Bleriot in his aeroplane at Dover, and the increasing dependence of this country on foreign food have complete altered our position as an island power.

There seems to be one risk and one only in connection with the tunnel which we should run. If an enemy were to get near Calais and the mouth of the tunnel it might be necessary as a military precaution to flood a section of the tunnel. There would be the cost of pumping out the water at the end of the war, and that would be the only risk. The chance, however of an enemy getting Calais does not seem a likely one, for in this, the greatest of wars, the Germans have not yet succeeded in getting to Calais, so we should have had the uninterrupted use of the tunnel down to this time.—Mr. Arthur Fell, M.P., in London Graphic.

Mabel: Was your bazaar a success?

Gladys: Yes, indeed; the minister will have cause to be grateful.

Mabel: How much were the profits?

Gladys: Nothing. The expenses were more than the receipts. But ten of us got engaged, and the minister is in for a good thing in wedding fees.—Stray Stories.

Looking Into the Sky

Physical Comfort Combined With the Enjoyment of the Beautiful and Mysterious

It is pleasant to lie on the earth and look at the sky. The dreams you have had on the bank of the creek where you caught no fish and where you watched the sleepy clouds in the blue through the leaves that hung close above you are pleasant even as memories. Sometimes the leaves danced and you could hear the fairies whispering among them; sometimes the leaves were still and you knew that a fairy was peeping at you from behind each one. You believed in fairies then—at least you believed in them a little—but you were beginning to dream of things beyond, things more real and more mysterious, and it was when you looked into the sky through the leaves that you best understood your dreams. Even more pleasant perhaps are the memories of the hours when you lay on the hill among the daisies and looked straight into the sky. There were no dreams then—at least no tangible ones. You were just a part of it all—of the endless blue and the sunshine and the far travelling clouds, and the memories make you—or at least a little of you—still a part of them.

And so it is pleasant even now to lie on the earth and look at the sky. It is a primitive sort of pleasure, but in it the sense of perfect physical comfort is combined with the enjoyment of the beautiful and the mysterious, and we can ask no more of enjoyment than that.—The Indianapolis News.

In Tropical Countries Liver Chill Very Common

In Northern latitudes also the liver is a very unruly organ and requires careful watching. The concentrated vegetable juices in Dr. Hamilton's Pills act directly upon the liver and stimulate its action to a normal basis. The blood is purified, the skin grows clear, headaches disappear and robust health is firmly established. No medicine for the stomach, liver or kidneys can compare with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c box at all dealers.

"God Would Protect"

Retort of Man Who Has Never Read of the War

A Plymouth Brother, who appeared at the Essex appeal tribunal, made the extraordinary statement that he had not read anything about the war.

"Do you mean to say that your country's affairs do not interest you?" asked Mr. C. Hope, K.C.

"Not its warfare," was the reply.

"Do you know what is happening to England?" "Only by hearsay."

"Do you know England is in danger of invasion?" "I have heard so."

"Do you believe it?" "I don't attach much importance to rumors."

"What would be England's position if everybody accepted your view?" "God would protect."

He was ordered to do work of national importance.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

Keeping Newspapers.

When the daily newspapers are neither destroyed nor used at once for household purposes, but are laid aside for future packing, or some charitable organization, it pays to make each lot of them into a flat, square bundle, and tie the package with a string stout enough to lift it by. Such packages can be stored in less space than loose papers require, can be shifted and handled, when housecleaning time comes, and the papers are always clean and ready for any need, or for sale.

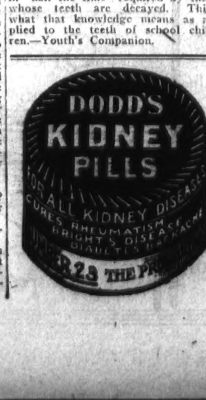
Costiveness and its Cure. — When the excretory organs refuse to perform their functions properly the intestines become clogged. This is known as costiveness and if neglected gives rise to dangerous complications. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will effect a speedy cure. At the first intimation of this ailment the sufferer should procure a packet of the pills and put himself under a course of treatment. The good effects of the pills will be almost immediately evident.

Canada's Example.

The Dominion, even less military than ourselves, and without the pretentious permanent efficiency claimed by Washington bureaucrats, adopted a business-like method of transporting its volunteers across the continent of an equal distance. The Ottawa Government simply included in the contract for troop movement everything that went with it. The railroad companies not only were required to furnish proper cars on which the men could sleep in comfort, instead of the three-to-two-seats-in-day-coaches methods on this side, but by the contract were bound to furnish the travelling troops with three hot meals a day. And the men got them. Why could not this have done in this country? A great deal was heard of the mobilization of the railroads to help the War Department. If the job had been left to the railroads, as in Canada, it might have been accomplished with more credit to the Government and more comfort to the soldiers.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Care of Teeth

The European war has shown most clearly the importance of caring for soldiers' teeth. American dentists who have been at work in some of the hospital bases say that wounded men whose teeth are sound recover in half the time required by those whose teeth are decayed. Think what that knowledge means as applied to the teeth of school children.—Youth's Companion.



Ontario Veterinary College

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario—Established 1862
Affiliated With The University of Toronto. College will reopen on Monday the 2nd of October, 1916.
110 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada. Calendar on Application
E. A. A. Grange, V.S., M.S., Principal

"It's a Great Shame"

One of the ladies of the Post Office Department recently approached the head of her branch and asked in tones of noticeable indignation, "Is it true, Mr. Smith, that the Department publishes a book in which all our ages are shown?" Repressing an inclination to reply that only one age for each person was shown, Mr. Smith told the lady that there was such a book published, for official purposes, but that there was no occasion for distress as the book was confidential. "I don't care," she burst out, "it's very wrong, and I'm very angry; it ought not to be allowed; it's a great shame," and so on. Eventually, however, she calmed down and said, "Well, of course, I know you can't help it, Mr. Smith," and then, "Would you mind telling me how old Miss So-and-so is?"—St. Martins le Grand Magazine.

In An Enemy Trench

Twenty-five Feet Below Ground With the Germans

What life in an enemy trench is like may be gleaned from the personal description of a Tommy's brief taste of captivity in one: "There were eight or nine other Englishmen, all wounded, lying there; an' I was in front; right in the mouth of the dug-out, where I could see the trench, where a lot o' Boches was sitting, smoking cigarettes an' talking in their own lingo. By an' bye a German officer comes along. I knew he was coming, by the way those chaps all jumped an' dropped their smokin' and talkin'. They came to attention pretty smart; I'll say that for 'em. The officer spoke to the sergeant and we were all dragged out of the dug-out and taken down the trench to another one; down two passages and a lot of steps; must ha' bin five an' twenty feet down, I would say. It seemed the officer was put out at us bein' left where we could see anything. Well, there was no fear of us seein' much where they put us then.

That was in the afternoon, as it might be this afternoon. And all that night, and all the next day, and the day after that we lay there; and all that passed our lips was some mighty dirty water in a jar that was given us by a tall Boche that was on sentry in the passage, the first morning.

One feller said it was the Boches blowin' of us up. But I saw we'd got no sentry, an' somehow I reckoned it must be our boys back again in Contalmaison. I'd 've bin out of it quick if it hadn't bin for my knees. There was a young lance-corporal next me, wounded in the shoulder; very sick an' queer he was. I asked him to get along the passage a bit, an' give a shout to tell we was English there. He got out all right; a plucky lad, because two more bombs burst after he started. An' nex' thing we knew there was a young English officer down among us, an' half a dozen of our boys after him. My God, sir, we was glad to see his face! I tried to come to attention an' salute him. Lord, I'd 've saluted his boots or his cap, if I'd seen 'em empty on the ground! It makes you think when you've seen Boche officers. Then when you see one of ours you know what an officer is, an' what a gentleman is.

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms, and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

"Yes," said the man whose room is on the fifth floor of the Royal Alexandra, "I'd buy a Ford if I had a room on the ground floor; but it's such a bother bringing it up and down in the elevator, don't you know."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

More Women in German Universities

One of the results of the present world war is the astonishing increase of woman students in all German universities. Even the University of Muenster, which formerly did not encourage the feminists, now has 271 women among its students. Some of them are widows of soldiers.

Before the war the women only in rare cases studied anything but medicine, languages, philosophy, literature and art, but now they are taking up all kinds of scientific professions, even engineering, architecture and theology. The greatest attraction for them is law, however. In a few years Germany will have more women attorneys than any other country in the world.

Essad Pasha.

Essad Pasha, provisional President of Albania, has led an adventurous life and was at one time regarded as an outlaw. He is a member of the old Albanian family of Toptan, and claims descent from a natural son of the French royal Duke of Anjou, a Crusader. At one time he was commander of the gendarmes at Constantinople, where he was well known for his daring. When Prince William of Wied was made Mpret of Albania, Essad Pasha became Minister of War. Later, fearing the Austrian influences in Albania would result in complete domination over Albania, he organized a Moslem revolt. Later he was expelled from Durazzo by Prince William. The Mpret was finally forced to leave Albania, whereupon, in October, 1914, he returned, collected an army of 10,000 men, and was proclaimed Provisional President of Albania. When Austria invaded Montenegro Essad declared war on that country and assisted the Serbian army to escape from the Austrian forces, having to flee the country himself.—From The Argonaut.

Arrangements have been made for placing a life-sized phohograph of John Travers Cornwell, the boy hero of the Jutland battle, in the Grimsby Hospital, in which he died, and for affixing on one of the walls a brass memorial plate.

She (during the spat): You should have married some stupid, credulous girl.

He: Well, my dear, I did the best I could.

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A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:
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See that trade marked word "Therapion" is on Brit. Govt. stamp affixed to all genuine packets.

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Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.
Write for booklet and testimonials.
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Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest.
The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California

Russian Flyers Drop Huge Bombs

New System of Air Tactics Adopted for Russian Aeroplanes

A new system of air tactics has been worked out for Russian big aeroplanes. The giant Ilya Murometz, the aeroplane in question, has at last come into its own.

As a result of an improvement in phototechnique, the airmen even when travelling at full speed can drop bombs with amazing accuracy. This solves the problem of bombing trenches. Manned by four men, the Ilya Murometzes can carry bombs nearly as heavy and deadly as the Krupp 42-centimetre mortars can shoot. They drop these bombs, it is claimed, more accurately than the Krupp guns, and they are infinitely more mobile. High spouts of flame can be seen rising from the enemy's lines, and the explosions are so terrific that when the enemy trenches are close Russians have to crouch and stop their ears against the effects of the concussion.

They Were the Same Teeth.

Amongst some recruits waiting to be passed by the doctor for a certain battalion was a miner from a local colliery, a fine strapping youth. After a good many had been examined it came to Dai's turn, and everyone present thought him a likely recruit. The doctor, after looking at Dai's teeth, remarked sadly:

"I'm sorry, my lad, I cannot pass you; your teeth are too bad."

"Well, if this isn't a licker," replied Dai. "You passed the same teeth yesterday with Will Jones, and we both borrowed them." — Western Mail, Cardiff.

A Bit of Humor

An American officer was fined $50 in Berlin because his automobile scared a German officer's horse. It must be great to be a German army officer.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "I have been talking about cultivating a kindly disposition, and I will now tell you a little story. Henry had a nice little dog, gentle as a lamb. He would not bark at passers by or at strange dogs, and would never bite. William's dog, on the contrary, was always fighting other dogs, or flying at the hens and cats, and several times he seized a cow. He barked at strangers. Now, boys, which dog would you like to own—Henry's or William's?"

The answer came instantly, in one eager shout, "William's!"—Everybody's Magazine.

Saw an "Omen" of Victory

An officer with an eye for the mysterious noted two strange incidents in the "great push," says the London Globe. Just before the offensive four dogs came out of the German lines. The Germans whistled and shouted, but the deserters held steadily on. Our men hailed it as an omen.

The other incident was still more curious. In this war scourged zone there is a road called Crucifixion avenue. When our men reached this road they found every tree destroyed by the bombardment — the road had been flanked by trees on both sides. But the large crucifix still stood there, and when it was examined closely it was impossible to find a single trace of shrapnel fire.

Teacher: Johnny, can you tell me what a hypocrite is?

Johnny: Yes, ma'am. It's a boy what comes to school with a smile on his face.—Brooklyn Citizen.

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

BRITISH INVESTOR HAS FAITH IN RESOURCES OF WESTERN CANADA

DOMINION IS RICHEST GEM IN BRITISH CROWN

Lord Rhondda Believes That Canada Is Richer Than The United States In Agricultural Possibilities, and That This Country Is Destined To Be The Granary Of The World

Lord Rhondda, better known in Canada as D. A. Thomas, the great Welsh coal king, has added one more huge asset to his already colossal interests, namely, the collieries of Davis & Sons, Limited, in South Wales.

The Consolidated Cambrian Limited, of which Lord Rhondda is chairman, control and own six collieries, with an output of 3,000,000 tons of coal per annum, which, with the additional output now acquired, will be increased to 5,000,000 tons per annum. The amount of money involved in this deal will be virtually $10,000,000.

Besides being the chairman of a score of companies in Great Britain —nearly all allied to mineral industries—the capital of which is equal to the wealth of a nation of some pretension, Lord Rhondda has, in recent years, devoted special attention to the development of the material resources of the Empire.

Some years ago he sent agents of experts in coal, coke and other minerals—to various parts of the Empire, including South Africa, India, and Australia, and it is believed that he has shown his confidence in the future of several industries in these countries by allowing his name to be indirectly connected with certain ventures. But ten years ago he came to the conclusion that the Dominion of Canada would eventually turn out to be the richest gem in the British Crown.

In an interview he then summed up his faith in Canada in these words: "Canada is richer than the United States in agricultural possibilities, and its mineral resources are illimitable. Climatically, while it has no Florida, Canada has by far the best man-making climate in the Empire.

"In a few years, its eastern ports will be within easier reach of the great imperial emporiums and manufacturing districts in Great Britain. When the Hudson's Bay is opened for commerce, and the Welland Canal is completed Canada will not feel the competitive strength of its great neighbor to the south. She will become the granary for the world, and when the statesmen of Australia and Canada get together on a business basis for their mutual commercial advantage, Canada will find its place as a big trade influence, and aided by the Homeland she may become as great a mercantile power as is the Motherland.

"She needs people, of course, but that desideratum will not be wanting. She will succeed because she is British. The instinct—the best instincts—of the British are with her."

Lord Rhondda has his eye upon the Northwest of Canada. He has built a powerful, but light-draught, steamer for the Peace River, in Northern Alberta, at a cost of $250,000, and the chief servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, and old-timers, looked upon the undertaking as ridiculous. They predicted that she would never reach Fort Vermilion, and others asked, "Where is the trade by which she is to pay a dividend?"

Her first voyage, a few weeks ago, was a record in speed and for handling merchandise. Simultaneous, however, with her departure from the Peace River Crossing, Mr. C. F. Law, Lord Rhondda's chief representative in Canada, announced that a great amalgamator had built the steamer to bring oil down from the upper reaches of the river, and to meet new traffic that would arise when he had tapped the potash deposits that he believes are "somewhere up in the North."

It should not be assumed, however, that Lord Rhondda is taking a leap in the dark by these developments. He is following advice based on the reports of eminent geologists, mineralogists, and Government reports, all of which he has studied in conference with the best men that he could gather around him.

Some two years ago he bought a charter for constructing a railroad between Athabasca Landing and Fort Vermilion, traversing country believed to be saturated with minerals. It is understood, as far as the north banks of the Peace River, where there are treacherous rapids, so as to facilitate traffic. He owns several coal mines in British Columbia, and but for the war, which had the effect of discouraging the Alberta Government from lending Lord Rhondda the help that they otherwise would have extended to him, many of his subsidiary projects would have been launched by this time. His great dream, however, is to find potash, so as to make it impossible for Germany to retain the monopoly in that article.

Lord Rhondda with his daughter, Lady Margaret, had a narrow escape from drowning when the Lusitania was torpedoed, and as a mark of his gratitude to Divine Providence for his deliverance, he made a contribution to Red Cross and other funds of $250,000.

Newsprint and Newspapers

The present high prices obtaining for newsprint, recently decided by official to manufacturers at the moment, may possibly prove anything but beneficial when business settles down to the normal. Newspapers have for several years carried on at a ruinous rate of paper consumption, with the foolish idea that the number of pages constituted a good selling point.

Newspaper proprietors are now forced to put their heads together with a view somewhat to relieve the pressure of higher costs, and the result will be a very material reduction in the demand for newsprint. Papers in Canada and the United States have published from 50 to 100 pages in their Saturday or Sunday issues, and this has been largely responsible for the abnormal increase in the demand for newsprint. There are signs that when co-operation is carried a little further the newspapers will use fully 50 per cent. less than the average of the past few years. That they will like the change (when they all reduce), is not a matter for doubt, as it will represent thousands of dollars for the credit side of the ledger. —Financial Times, Montreal.

The Prayer of Britons.

Britishers throughout the world knelt in spirit before their own hearth third year of war as Cromwell and his Ironsides knelt in prayer before the battle of Naseby:

The soul of Cromwell and his ironsides is marching on in the battles that will drive despotism of divine right out of Europe, as the battles of Naseby and the Boyne drove the despotism of divine right out of Britain.—Toronto Telegram.

"I tell you," said the real estate agent, "there isn't a finer residence development on earth than this. Just look at the wonderful scenery."

"The scenery is all right," replied the man who was looking for a home, "but the only trouble is there's too much of it between here and the city."

She: You promised to buy me a sealskin jacket.

He: Yes, my dear, I did, but I have had such a bad day in the market that I could not afford to buy you even an incandescent mantle.

Formidable Defenses

Along Belgian Coast No Spot Is Left Unguarded

A correspondent who has just been permitted to visit the Belgian coast writes from London: The formidable defences that have been raised there. A long line of barbed wire entanglements stretches along the coast, and an endless series of long, slender ship's guns protrude from the coarse grass of the dunes, and behind the dunes crouch the heavy howitzers.

Underground dwellings of bomb-proof concrete form part of the great trench along the entire coast, he says. "No spot is unguarded. Everywhere the endless line is occupied by sailors, who endeavor to find relief from the monotony of their life in gardening and in the care of their pigs, goats, rabbits and birds.

"Here and there one comes across an enormous unexploded shell, hurled ashore by one of the big British warships, and which now forms the ornamental centre of a flower garden.

"What one sees in the way of destruction is the work of the fast torpedo-destroyers, which, ever on mission hailed smaller shells on the coastal towns with their quick-firing guns. The corners of houses are knocked away. But the damage is not very great, at least not in Ostend and Zeebrugge, much less than one would have supposed. Even on the seaside the towns appear to be little damaged. A few big buildings by Zeebrugge have been levelled to the ground, but that was the work of the Germans, owing to the fact that these buildings helped to direct the enemy's fire on the occasions when he sought to destroy the much-used and susceptible feature of the harbor, the big lock.

"The real work of destruction began where the French lady guns have been able to have their say. Middelkerke is a mass of ruins. It is a remarkable fact that 600 persons continue to reside there, and the school is even still attended by eighty children. But every house has its underground refuge, such as the soldiers construct in the front lines. Shells still fall in the place almost daily.

"Middelkerke is now in such a state that the Germans no longer take up quarters there, but prefer to live in dwelling holes burrowed in the dunes. Some streets always lie open to the French observers and gunners. Long walks can be taken in the southern part of the place by winding over way which they have been broken and dug out, half in, half under the earth, through garden walls, houses and cellars. In the village of Westende, which possibly, even more thoroughly knocked to pieces than the watering-place, I noticed that the enemy's shells had spared the part of a wall of an inn on which was inscribed the name 'In deu Vrede' (The Peace Tavern)."

Canoe Gum Wanted

Samples Sent to Belgium for Piecing Parts of Artificial Limbs

This world war is producing calls for some very strange articles little known, in modern commerce, is reaching as it is, but one would imagine that almost the limit is reached by a request received by Dr. C. N. Bell from Dr. Blanchard, of Winnipeg, officer commanding a casualty clearing hospital in Belgium.

The article asked for is sought by the Belgian Red Cross officials in charge of the artificial limbs branch, and curiously enough is the native gum or "pitch" used by the Indians in making watertight the sewn seams of their birch bark canoes. The Belgian officers have been told that this pitch would be an admirable glue for piecing together the parts of artificial limbs, as it would be insoluble in water or under any conditions, but local experts say that while the canoe gum makes a good filler it is not a proper glue.

However, after a good deal of correspondence and work, Dr. Bell has secured two large samples through the kindness of Dr. Moore, of Fort Frances and A. McNaughton, of Fort William, and has forwarded them to Col. Blanchard to be handed over to the Belgian authorities with a full description of the composition of the gum and how it is secured and preserved.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Petulant Royal Decree

It is in the small things that the spirit of a nation reveals itself. Here is Germany removing by a petulant royal decree all the English and French words from its language which have long been in use in their business houses, and providing its people with home-manufactured substitutes with which the tongue will grapple with characteristic thoroughness. In another land, said, giving cordial welcome to the verbal alien "strafe," which looks like becoming a naturalized British word before hostilities have come to an end.—London Chronicle.

Newspaper Economy

Publishers throughout the world launched a spirited campaign during the

If They Told the Truth

"Hello, Mrs. Spenderly! Back from Europe, I see; as fat, as vulgar and as reckless as you always are!"

Announcement: The directors of the F. H. D. R. R. beg leave to announce to the public that they have just declared another dividend to be taken from the funds which should have been used to keep up the equipment, and for the purpose of maintaining the price of the stock, so that they can sell out their own interests before the crash comes.

She: Won't you come and see me tomorrow night? I'm going to do all in my power to make you propose to me.—Life.

Kaiser Thinks History Will Acquit Him

In Conversation German Emperor Discloses Responsibility for War

The Berne correspondent of the Daily News sends the following:

"I have just had a conversation with an eminent neutral, who visited Berlin on business of an official character last month. During the visit he and other members of the deputation were entertained at tea by the Empress and the Emperor.

"The Emperor talked freely with those at the table, including the visitor. The conversation eventually turned to the war, and the Kaiser said:

"I do not envy the man who has the responsibility for this war upon his conscience. I, at least, am not burdened by it. I think history will clear me of that charge, although I do not suppose that history will hold me faultless.

"In a sense, every civilized man in Europe must have a share in the responsibility for this war, and the higher his position the larger his responsibility. I admit that and yet claim that I acted throughout in good faith and strove hard for peace, even though war was inevitable.

"Why do neutrals always talk about German militarism and never about Russian despotism, the French passion for revenge, and English treachery? I think the next generation will strike a juster balance in apportioning the blame."

Earlier in the day the Emperor said: 'I suppose the British theory that I am responsible for the war will soon be a hold on your people."

"It is curious how this theory seems to fascinate my enemies; yet the people who accuse me of having caused the war are the same people who previously testified to the earnestness of my desire for peace."

France at Work

Practically all Frenchmen of military age are fighting, and practically all Frenchmen of every age are engaged in some kind of national service. And not the men alone; the women of France have been mobilized also. In fact, their routine life in the country is maintained very largely in face of the depletion of its manhood by the invasion of its female population. The agriculture of France has been carried on by the women, assisted by the old men and the children, and if the intensive cultivation goes on up to the very battle zone itself, it is because of their willing hearts and unwilling hands, assisted by mere schoolboys. When the French roll of honor is complete there will be room upon it for these unsung millions who, though not on the firing line, have done their full part.—Providence Journal.

The Turkish Uniform

The Turkish uniform, under indirect German influence, has been greatly modified during the past five years, writes Alexander Aaronsohn in the Atlantic Monthly. It is of khaki —a greener khaki than the British army, and of conventional European cut. Spiral puttees and good boots are provided; the only peculiar feature is the headgear, curious as a south-looking combination of the turban and the German helmet, devised by Enver himself, combining religion and practicality, and called in his honor enverish. (With commendable thrift, Enver patented his invention, and it is rumored that he has drawn a comfortable fortune from its sale.)

Speed at Which Nails Grow

A French professor, E. Yung, has sought to determine the speed at which the finger nails grow, and for this purpose has had five persons of different ages under observation for 40 months. His method was to make a fine scratch upon the nail with a saw and to mark this with lampblack. He measured the distance between this and the upper edge of the quick, just where the nail grows clear of its root. Here are the principal conclusions at which he arrived:

The nail grows 1.45 millimetres in 14 days, or 104 microns a day, or 3.1 millimetres per month of 30 days.

The thumb nail grows most rapidly and the finger nails diminish in speed from the first to the little finger.

The nails of the right hand grow slightly more rapidly than those of the left.

The rate of growth is greatest in persons between 30 and 40 years of age.

A telegraph clerk in an outlying district of the Soudan found the desolation getting the better of his nerves and telegraphed to headquarters: "Can't stay here; am in danger of life; surrounded by lions, elephants and wolves." The reply received at headquarters wired back: "There are no wolves in the Soudan." The next day the desolate one replied: "Referring to my wire of the 16th, cancel wolves."

Hall Caine takes no great pains to conceal his remarkable likeness to Shakespeare. Once in Philadelphia he met Ignatius Donnelly, the well-known Bacon-Shakespeare controversialist. Donnelly gazed reverently at the novelist's broad brow, pointed beard, and high, rounded forehead; his hat with a flourish of mock astonishment, said: "Lord Bacon, I presume!"

It has transpired in correspondence that has been published by order of the Czar that the late Count Gorlschakoff asked Bismarck when he was at the German Embassy at Petrograd to become a Russian subject, and to rule the Russian Empire. Bismarck went back to Berlin and started a system by which Germans in small groups should "rule the land" by managing its principal companies in Moscow and Petrograd.

Eminently Worth Beholding

"Is there a single thing in this dod-molested town worth seeing?" we hypercritically demanded, for our noontime meal disagreed with us and made us disagreeable.

"You darn betcha!" triumphantly replied the landlord of the Petunia Hash Foundry. "A handy gone that was married and yet don't want to be a moving picture actress will be going by here pretty soon."

Coming to the Light

Millions and millions of German men and women are approaching the point where they will force that war to make them masters of the world, for the sacrifice of their individual will, now comes on its knees to ask a measure of obedience. It has not paid; it cannot now or ever pay. A million Germans have died; thousands are dying daily, east and west. Millions more are hungry. Paris, Calais, Moscow, Suez, Verdun, these are the fictions of yesterday — false and proven false. The facts are written otherwise.—From the New York Tribune.

Professional: Please gimme coppers, lady, to buy bread.

Little Girl: Why, grandma, you gave that man some money only half an hour ago.

Professional (taking in the situation): Yes, my little dear, bless yer, but I'm a terrible bread eater.

The Army Behind The Army

Remarkable Work Along the British Front in France

Under the title "The Army Behind the Army," Lord Northcliffe contributes a lengthy article to The Times describing the wonders of the organization behind the British front in France, which he favorably contrasts with conditions earlier in the war. The British, he says, enter the third year of the war under miraculously changed conditions from the point of view of efficiency and economy. The number of skilled workers behind the lines, he points out, exceeds the number of the total expeditionary force.

"We have a whole South African campaign and a complete Crimea every month," he writes.

"The army behind the army has already improved on the spot much of the machinery in which we had thought to have attained perfection. Among Germany's many blunders was her forgetfulness of the British power of quick improvisation and organization in unexpected circumstances.

"Making allowance for war times, our lines of communication organization, contemplated as it is upon the overworked French railways and roads, and in a country where there is no native labor to be had, is in August, 1916, as near perfection as it ever can be. As difficult as economy and war are to mate, I have on the occasion of this visit, and in contrast to the days of 1914, seen nothing wasted.

"Today, almost before the reek and fume of the battle is over, almost before our own and the enemy dead are all buried, the salvage corps appears to collect and pile unexploded bombs, old shell cases, damaged rifles, haversacks, steel helmets, and even old rags, which go to the base and are sold at $250 a ton.

"It is old bottles which, with old newspapers, letters, meat tins and bones, are the future of battlefields that do not appear to be worthy of salvage.

"At one place I saw over 1,000 French and Belgian girls cleansing and repairing clothing that had come back from the front. Elsewhere I saw men using the most modern Northampton machinery for soling and heeling any pair of old boots that would stand the labor; and such footgear as was found less than worsted, for by an ingenious contrivance invented on the spot by a young Dublin bootmaker the upper parts of old boots were converted into bootlaces by thousands.

"The authorities at home seem to hide our German prisoners. In France they work, and in public, and are content with their lot, as I know by personal inquiry of many of them. If it be true that there be congestion in the docks at home, caused by lack of labor, the sooner the German prisoners are put to work and help to shorten the war the better."

The only criticism Lord Northcliffe has to make is in the clerical departments, which, he thinks, have to be modernized. He also says he has heard that in some of these there are still men of military age working behind the lines.

Care of Canada's Wounded

From the beginning to the end of his weary pilgrimage of pain the wounded Canadian soldier is never out of sight of the Canadian Red Cross. No matter how great the number of casualties—in the last week of June there were over 10,000 Canadian soldiers in the hospitals in England—the Canadian Red Cross informs itself of the condition of each individual, visits and relieves his immediate wants and makes provision for his comfort. The staunch support given by the Canadian Red Cross to the medical service has been the means of restoring thousands of our fellow Canadians to health and life.

A Pair of Them

Howard Chandler Christy, illustrator, was, walking down the street when he was overtaken by a dog that began to snap at his heels. His mistress made no effort to call it off, so he turned and gave the dog an admonitory kick.

"Brute!" cried the woman, "to kick a little defenseless animal! That little creature is a pet and is not accustomed to such treatment."

"I beg your pardon, madam," replied Mr. Christy, "I did not mean to hurt your dog. But you should have called him off."

"He would not have hurt you," replied the woman in a grieved tone. "He is a pet."

"I did not care to be bitten by him, nevertheless, madam," returned Mr. Christy. "I am somewhat of a favorite at home myself."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Without Ice

To keep the butter cool in hot weather without the help of ice, soak an ordinary building brick in cold water for some time, then wrap it in a wet cloth and put it in the coolest place that can be found. The evaporation of the water will keep the brick cold, and butter placed on it will fare as well as if ice were used.

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Great Britain Making Supplies for Allies

Minister of Munitions Tells of the Great Increase in British Output

Reviewing the work of the government munitions department in the House of Commons, Edwin Sam Montague, Minister of Munitions, after telling of the immense increase in output in all kinds of guns and munitions, informed the House that all rifles and machine guns were being supplied from home factories. The artillery had during the recent fighting accounted itself to the entire satisfaction of the British army and had won the praise of the French Ministry of Munitions. This statement, he added, was particularly true of the heavy guns and howitzers.

Mr. Montague said that half of the engineering resources of the country are required for the navy. Very shortly Great Britain, he said, would have provided her own requirements and be able to devote herself exclusively to the wants of her allies in regard to machine guns. Already, he said, we were sending large amounts of guns and ammunition to her allies; was sending to France one-third of her production of shell steel and transferring to her allies metals necessary for munitions.

The production of heavy shells, said the minister, was now 400 per cent. greater than in 1914. There was now being produced in four days, he declared, as much howitzer ammunition as was produced during the whole of last year, while there were being turned out every month as many heavy guns as were in existence when the Ministry of Munitions was formed, and this number would soon be nearly doubled.

The output of machine guns had increased fourteenfold, continued the minister, and there could be turned out in four weeks as many as existed at the formation of the Ministry. The output of high explosives was sixty times as great as a year ago, but the amount required during the war was as great as at the beginning of the war. The output of heavy ammunition, however, now covered the expenditure.

Referring to German press reports that the present offensive had made irreparable inroads upon the Allies' stocks of ammunition, Mr. Montague said it was true that the last month's expenditure of ammunition was more than double the amount than would have been considered adequate eight months ago, and that in the week preceding the July offensive the amount of ammunition consumed exceeded the entire British production during the first eleven months of war.

Saline Irrigation To Heal Wounds

New Methods Are Adopted in the Military Hospitals of Britain

Surgical dressings, says The Lancet, are now things of the past. Wounded soldiers in military hospitals are treated by the "saline irrigation," as the doctors call it, recently invented by Sir Almroth Wright. This irrigation consists of a solution of sea-water with from five to ten per cent. of salt in it. It can be kept at a normal standard of warmth in an ordinary Thermos flask, suspended above the bed, with a rubber tube conveying the fluid to a small glass tube.

The officer in question, who has been treating wounded bluejackets from the battle of Jutland, told the writer: "We use no account apply a dressing. Surgical dressings—lint, bandage and wool — are not being used, except, of course, during the transportation of a wounded man from the field of battle, when wool must be covered up in the old way with lint and oiled silk.

"Take, for instance, the case I have here of a soldier who has a severe shrapnel wound in the knee. You see that, while the bandages are arranged in the usual way over the upper part of his body, a sort of 'cradle' is formed over the lower part so as to keep the wound quite clear from any possibility of contact with the coverings. Here the salt water is trickling down all the time, drop by drop, from the glass tube on to the wound, running day and night without intermission, and carrying off the poison from the wound and helping to cleanse and heal it."

The "saline irrigation" undertakes to clean up and heal even severe wounds in three or four days. The salt penetrates the seat of the poisoning and carries it off.

Sir Almroth Wright says of it: "The salt draws out from the infected tissues the lymph which has spent all its power of resistance to the poisonous bacteria, while it draws into the tissue from the blood stream the lymph which is the enemy of the microbes."

On the other hand, Sir Almroth argues that the ordinary dressing inclines to become a barrier to the free discharge of lymph from the wound, though it is contrary to truth to say that nurses allow dressings to stick and remain collected on wounds.

"As regards burns," the doctor concluded, "the French have discovered a most efficacious method of spraying severe burns with paraffin."

Half a Million Starving Peasantry

That highland state, brave but unhappy Montenegro, has reached the stage of the greatest misery. Garrisoned by Austria, which has commandeered its cereals, the people, its peasants — a poor class, because of the sterility of much of the soil — are starving by the tens of thousands.

The Austro-Hungarian Government cannot, or will not, feed the people of Montenegro, which it has occupied, and it is estimated that half a million of peasantry are on the verge of starvation.

Austria has consented to let the people be fed by a neutral body, but neutral benevolence insists there must be guarantee that the food sent to Montenegro for the sustenance of its people shall not be diverted to other purposes.

At a Bohemian dinner a composer sat beside a society woman, who asked him if he had ever written anything that would live after he had gone. His reply was: "Madam, I am trying to write something that will enable me to live while I am here."

No V.C., However

Dr. Humorist: 'Ead about old Bill 'ere savin' a feller's life yesterday?

Excited Chorus: No!

The Humorist: Yus. Fired at 'im and missed 'im!

THE TRUE BOND OF EMPIRE IS FOUNDED ON LIBERTY AND JUSTICE

PRESERVING THE IDEALS OF WORLD FREEDOM

A. J. Balfour, In An Address To The Overseas Parliamentary Delegates, Analyses The Bond Which Holds Together The Greatest Empire In The World's History

Before the year 1914 probably all who were present had discussed the future of the British Empire, analyzed the bonds which held together that great political organization which had no parallel in the world's history, and perhaps each man had asked himself whether, when the moment of stress, of difficulty and of danger occurred the bonds would stand the strain of any future world catastrophe. Perhaps those who thus meditated had little notion that within a few years, perhaps a few months, a strain would have been put on the British Empire which might well have destroyed a more closely knit organization. They all knew how it had stood the test. (Cheers.)

It would be one of the marvels of history that in the early days of this year the empire as one man showed its resolve to join with the Mother Country in the great effort to maintain the ideals of world freedom which it were the basis of each one of those present throughout the world, and each of its own impulse, moved by its own sentiments of patriotism, without pressure, without conscription, sent of its best in men and resources to help in the common cause. No greater triumph of race had been ever occurred. (Cheers.) He said the other day, perhaps with some truth, that we had not powers of organization of which more primitive communities (laughter) had shown themselves capable; but there was a natural growth which, if born of the best things of the human spirit, might produce better results than any mechanical organization, and such a natural growth was the British Empire. German writers of great repute and great learning, deeming themselves inspired by the profounds of philosophical wisdom, had with an air of triumph announced to the world that the true bond of union which kept Germany together was not representative assembly which Germans elected to meet in Berlin, but the German army. In some sense it might be said at this moment that one of the bonds of the British Empire was the British army, but in a very different sense.

The British army was a bond of empire because it was spontaneously composed of elements of each of the self-governing Dominions, not fulfilling their own conceptions of their national destinies, but—whether from Australia, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, India, or wherever they came from—forming an army united with one will and purpose. (Cheers.)

He did not trouble his head much, especially at a moment like this, with the future constitution of the empire. He did not ask himself whether it would be wise, and if wise, possible, to modify the constitutional relations between the several parts of the empire. He looked forward to that problem with confidence, whether we changed the constitution of the empire or left it as it was, whether if we changed the constitution we did so in a far-reaching sense or otherwise, it must always remain the fact that we were bound together essentially and fundamentally because all shared one common ideal of freedom, liberty and good government. That was the true basis on which empire was founded, and if we were altogether now engaged in the present tremendous struggle it was because we were animated by a sense that we were sprung from one language, and, broadly speaking, one set of laws—one spirit of law in any case, and one idea of political freedom, and were determined that these should not be broken into by another nation, however well organized, and that it was our duty to preserve for ourselves we would preserve also for other nations. (Cheers.)

What a Salient Is

In reports and records of the war there are few words more frequently met with than "salient." Yet as a noun it is quite modern, and is only to be found in the most modern dictionaries, but as an adjective it was in use centuries ago in its original sense of "leaping." Now that which leaps is prominent, and so the word became the secondary meaning. Then as that which projects is also prominent, a projecting angle was called a salient angle, and the expression passed into use by military authorities. Now, it is, however, they found it too long, and, dropping the "angle," gave us the new term with which we are all familiar.

British Columbia's Mineral Wealth.

The annual report of the British Columbia bureau of mines for last year has been issued. The total value of the products was $29,447,508, which has been surpassed but twice in the history of that province. Of this total, copper led with nearly $10,000,000 in value; coal and gold each accounted for between five and six millions. Silver made a poor showing with $1,500,000, while zinc did about the same. The preponderating influence of copper is shown in the foregoing abstract. The red metal gave almost a high a return as all the others together. The coast districts, Britannia, Anyox and other mines accounted for 60 per cent. of the total, the Boundary giving 30 per cent. The coast areas gave 38 pounds of copper per short ton, while the Boundary averaged 14 pounds and Rossland's copper gold ore 13 1-2 pounds. Equal to 1.9 per cent., 0.7 per cent. and 0.67 per cent. respectively.

"Please, sir a gentleman called when you was out."

"Oh! What was his name?"

"Dunno, sir."

"What was he like? Can you describe him?"

"No, sir."

"Well, had he a fair moustache?"

"Dunno, sir. 'E 'ad 'is 'at on."—London Punch.

Drunkenness, while it continues to decline in the United Kingdom, does not represent any less consumption of intoxicating liquors. Statistics prove that the recent liquor restrictions have made no tangible decline in the sale.

Think Casualties Are Few

Officers Assert Losses in Men Suffered Are Small Price to Pay for Gains

To the civilian who notes the figures in the casualty lists issued every 24 hours, and sees fresh convoys of wounded arriving daily at the big London railway stations, it seems that England is paying a terrible and ghastly price for whatever she is gaining by this "big push."

On that point the opinions of the fighting men themselves are of interest. Chance afforded a London reporter an opportunity to obtain the views of two officers on the question of casualties. It was when a hospital ship laden with wounded reached the landing stage at Southampton, and he was permitted to go aboard.

"What do you think of the British casualties?" he asked the wounded major of a battalion which played its part at Fricourt, Montauban, and Bazentin. He was sitting with another officer, the adjutant of a battalion which fought its way through La Boiselle to Contalmaison. One had the experience of Loos for a standard of comparison; the other has been at the front since the early days of 1915.

"Well, there's a good many of them, of course. Seeing the whole lot in a narrow funnel, as you do here, it must seem tremendous. You can't move hand or foot on the western front without casualties. But I'm bound to say it wasn't the number, but the fewness of them that impressed me out there. I mean, of course, for the fire we've had to face. What do you think?"

He turned to the adjutant.

"I think the proportion of casualties is pretty much the same as it's been in all the offensives on this front; but the balance will prove totally different. This war is just buying and selling; $250,000 is a lump of money to spend; but in business, people don't stop to shout in horror out of $250,000 if they see a good and safe return for it. It's always a good investment if you can buy sixty or seventy, or a hundred thousand for it, isn't it?"

The major said, "Perhaps you've heard of those documents found on prisoners, sent by German companies in the line to their headquarters in the rear, begging for reinforcements: 'Company reduced to nine men and one officer, battalion reduced to 20 men and 3 officers,' and that sort of thing. That's not going to do for, you know. The whole thing is very different from Loos; I know that. We're getting an infinitely better run for our money."

"We are gaining in ground; but that's a small thing to the enormous gain in men and munitions. Never let take it from me, our new armies can stand a lot of this, a deuced sight more of it than Germany could possibly stand. Our chaps are in better heart today than they've ever been since 1914.

"In the early days it was a case of pitting flesh and blood against metal. The German had the overwhelming advantage of us at every turn, and in every morial ward except in the spirit of his men. But the boot's on the other foot now, and will be still more so when we've got a million more veteran positions. For, in addition to everything else, mind, they had us beaten out of sight in the matter of artillery positions, fields of fire, cover from fire, field of view, and all that. But the greatest difference is in the matter of guns and ammunition.

"Why, it wouldn't worry me much if our casualties were twice as heavy as they are—if we got four times."

"Nor me. Not a bit," agreed the adjutant. "We all know there must be big fighting and lots of it, to finish this war; and there can't be big fighting without proportionately big casualties. On the basis which we're fighting just now, I wouldn't care if our casualties were ten times as numerous; and do you know why? Because, on the present relation of gains to losses, or what we call to what we're getting for it; if our casualties were ten times what they are, the war would be over before the summer is over and Germany would be down and out."

"And I'll tell you another thing," said the major, "it is, however, they these present casualties will be fighting fit again within a month from the time of landing; and you watch their smoke when they get out again."

At Their Old Game

The crop-killers this season are not up to their job. Working early in the year the destruction of the wheat crop, they have managed so far to reduce it to an estimated total only a little below 700,000,000 bushels. This figure looks small only in comparison with the record yields of the past two years. It is quite normal in any prior comparison. They are a host of incompetents. — New York World.

Hong Kong as a shipping port has attained to gigantic dimensions. The whole of Germany's trade with it, which before the war, represented over 2,000,000 tons, has been captured by Japan. Only a small percentage was gained by the United States.

The Peruvians have a system, like Saskatchewan, of insuring against failure of crops; and in addition they have offerings of drugs and aromatic plants and make small images and bury these in the fields for the benefit of the crops and the herds.

"So your daughter is still abroad, Mrs. Comesup. Does she understand French?"

"Yes, but she says the folks in Paris don't seem to." — Baltimore American.

Mrs. Jiggs: So your daughter married a surgeon?

Mrs. Noggess: Yes, I'm so glad. At last I can afford to have appendicitis.

Barnett Avenue | ARNOT & CO. | Lacombe, Alta.

MOST OF OUR FALL GOODS HAVE NOW ARRIVED, and have opened out to Our Entire Satisfaction. Notwithstanding the rising market we have been very fortunate in our buying, and are sure WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY ON FALL AND WINTER GOODS. ALL WE ASK IS THE CHANCE TO SHOW YOU.

Flannelettes

We have a large stock of Flannelettes, in Light and Dark Stripes, that are priced considerably below market value. Two widths, 32 and 36 inches wide. Per yard,

15c.

Hose! Hose!!

LADIES CASHMERE HOSE, per pair .....45c.
"LITTLE DAISY" Cashmere Hose, sizes 4 to 7, per pair, 25c.
Sizes 7½ to 8½, per pair, ...35c.

Blankets

Flannelette Blankets, medium Size, per pair, ...$1.75
Large Size, per pair, ...$2.00
Wool Nap Blankets, soft and warm, full size, grey and white—per pair, ...$3.50, $4.50 and $6.50

BOYS' NAVY BLUE CASHMERE SWEATERS, sizes 26 to 32. Each, ...$1.50

Grocery Department

Everything in our Grocery Department is of the Best Quality Obtainable, and prices are just a little bit less, in most cases, than you can get elsewhere

PRUNES, 60-70s, 10-lb. boxes, ...$1.25
PRUNES, 70-80s, 10 lb. boxes, ...$1.20
PRUNES, 60-70s, 25-lb. boxes, ...$2.85
EVAPORATED PEACHES, 10-lb. boxes, ...$1.10
EVAPORATED PEACHES, 25-lb. boxes, ...$2.50
EVAPORATED APPLES, 10-lb. box, ...$1.35
EVAPORATED APPLES, 25-lb. box, ...$3.35
MUSCATEL RAISINS, 25-lb. box, ...$2.75
K. C. JAMS, Strawberry and B. C. Currant, ...90c.
Raspberro, Plum, Apricot, ...85c.
MOTHER'S JAM, all flavors, ...60c.
ROGER'S SYRUP, 20-lb. pails. Special, ...$1.75
ROGER'S SYRUP, 10-lb. pails. Each, ...95c.
ROGER'S SYRUP, 5-lb. pails. Each, ...50c.
CROWN BRAND SYRUP, 10-lb. pail, ...80c.
CROWN BRAND SYRUP, 5-lb. pail, ...40c.
LILY WHITE SYRUP, 10 lb. pail, ...85c.
LILY WHITE SYRUP, 5-lb. pail, ...45c.

Shoe Department

Men's Gun Metal Bluchers, a neat, dressy shoe, in two lasts. Low priced at $4.50

Men's McKay Sewn Velour Bluchers; two styles last, $5.00

Ladies Dress Shoes, of Gun Metal, with cloth tops, in button and lace. Button, $4.00; Lace, $3.75.

Women's Comfort House Slippers, all sizes, ...$2.00

"GIRL GUIDE" SHOES.—A strong, durable shoe of Velour Calf, school last, button, sizes 2½ to 5, ...$3.75

Misses, same as above, in lace, ...$3.00

Child's Heavy Gun Metal Shoes, in lace and button styles, sizes 8 to 10½, ...$2.00

Little Gents Box Calf Bluchers, extra heavy stock, strong and durable, ...$1.85

BOYS' "BOY SCOUT" SHOES, sizes 3 to 5½, ...$3.00

YOUTH'S "BOY SCOUT" SHOES, sizes 11 to 2, ...$2.50

McCall's Patterns — PHONE 98 — King's Quality Flour

JUDGING STANDING FIELD COMPETITION

The Editor, Western Globe

I will be glad if you will give me space in your paper to pass a few remarks on the judging of the Field Grain Competition, the awards of which were published in your paper of August 30. I think the majority of farmers who enter this competition do so in the spirit of the most friendly rivalry, and so long as we knew that the Judge is capable, and gives us all a square deal, we are always happy to congratulate the winner. Since the commencement of this competition I have always entered a field or two of grain, have won a few prizes, and sometimes got nothing.

What I wish to say this year is that the judge either didn't know how to judge a field of grain, hadn't time to properly do so, or deliberately awarded prizes to crops that were not entitled to them. I will endeavor to prove this.

The object of this competition is to encourage the growing of good, clean grain for seed purposes, as witness the number of points allowed for "Free From Weeds," out of possible hundred.

I showed a field of barley which was a very good crop and very clean. Unfortunately it got frozen, but the judge said he was not considering frost in his scoring, as there was nothing on the score card about frost. For the benefit of those interested I will put in a copy of the score card, and the first four in the contest for barley: The 4th on the list is my own, and I am open to prove that there is more weeds, especially mustard, on one acre of the first prize barley than there is in the ten acres I showed. I also claim that my barley is freer from smut, and is a heavier yielding crop, omitting the frost, as my field was worse frozen than No. 1

	Free From Weeds.	Other Varieties.	Smut.	Yield.	Total.
1st—	27	19	14	30	90
2nd—	27	19	14	29½	89½
3rd—	28	18	14	28	88
4th—	23	18	14	28	86

I did not get a copy of the score card for oats, so don't know how they are scored, but I do know that the third prize oats are clean, and the second prize oats are just as full of wild weeds as the first prize barley.

If these crops had been judged at all, the first prize barley and second prize oats should have been out of the running, if for no other reason than the great quantity of weeds in the fields.

I don't know exactly how many fields of grain there were to judge, but probably between twenty and thirty, and they are scattered from seven miles south-west of Lacombe, east and west of Blackfalds, and out south-east of Clive, according to the awards.

The judge arrived from the north on the 11.20 train in the morning, judged these twenty or thirty fields of grain, scattered over the country, and caught the noon train for the north the next day. I claim it is impossible for a man to cover the distance he would have to travel to see all these fields, examine them all as a judge ought to do, properly and carefully in the time, and I know he never went into at least one field. Probably some other exhibitor can say the same thing about other fields he missed.

If anyone disputes anything I have said in this letter, I invite them to look over the crops in question and satisfy themselves.

If I knew the address of the gentleman who was supposed to do the judging, I would send him a copy of this paper with my letter in, so that he could answer it if he felt inclined.

Yours truly,
J. M. Southward.

See L. Hansen's sale ad in this issue.

HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?

Do colds settle on your chest or in your bronchial tubes? Do coughs hang on, or are you subject to throat troubles?

Such troubles should have immediate treatment with the rare curative powers of Scott's Emulsion to guard against consumption which so easily follows.

Scott's Emulsion contains pure cod liver oil which peculiarly strengthens the respiratory tract and improves the quality of the blood; the glycerine in it soothes and heals the tender membranes of the throat.

Scott's is prescribed by the best specialists. You can get it at any drug store.
Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

JOHN KULJU'S PUBLIC SALE

seven miles north, one mile west of Leslieville, nine miles west, two miles north of Gilby, N. E. ¼ 34-40-5, w. 5th, commencing at 11 o'clock sharp, on

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22

I will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, the following described Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Farm Implements.

Eight Head of Horses

1 Clyde Mare, 9 years old, weight 1400, colt at side; Bay Mare 8 years old, weight 1300; Bay Mare 11 years old, weight 1150; Bay Mare 2 years old, weight 1150; Sorrel Mare 12 years old, weight 1300; Bay Gelding 8 years old, weight 1250; Grey Gelding 12 years old, weight 1350.

24 Head of Cattle

6 Good Milch Cows, one high grade Hereford cow, 6 head of 2 and 3 year old steers, 2 yearling heifers, 4 yearling steers, 5 calves

Hogs, Grain and Poultry

3 Good Brood Sows and 18 good Spring Pigs.
About 75 bushels Good Seed Oats.
Two dozen Hens.

Implements

Good Adams Wagon; New Mower and Rake; 2 sets of bob-sleighs, Disc; 2-sec. Lever Harrow; good Breaking Plow; Stubble Plow; 1 Cultivator; 2 sets good Harness.

Household Goods

Good Steel Range; Singer Sewing Machine; a quantity of household effects, dishes, cooking utensils, etc.

TERMS CASH.

C. F. Damron, Auct.
JOHN KULJU, Owner.

NOTE—As Mr. Kulju is leaving the farm, this list sells without reserve. There are several fine Working Horses in the outfit, and a very good bunch of grade Cattle to be sold at this sale. Remember, the terms are Cash, and there will no doubt be some good buying at this sale. Arrange to attend.

LACOMBE DISTRICT TO RAISE FUND OF $10,500

The meeting of the general Executive of the North Alberta Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was held in Edmonton on Monday, 4th inst. W. F. Puller, M.P.P., represented Lacombe at this meeting. The following assessments on the Alberta constituencies were made:

Alexandra	$ 5,000
Athabasca	2,000
Beaver River	1,500
Camrose	11,500
Clearwater	500
South Edmonton	6,000
Edson	6,000
Grouard	1,500
Lacombe	10,500
Lac St. Anne	2,000
Leduc	6,000
Peace River	6,000
Pembina	2,000
Ponoka	1,000
Ribstone	7,000
St. Albert	4,500
St. Paul	2,500
Sedgewick	15,000
Stony Plain	5,000
Sturgeon	4,500
Vegreville	8,500
Vermillion	8,500
Victoria	7,000
Wainwright	8,500
Whitford	4,000
Wetaskiwin	8,500

During the past year Lacombe District raised over $7,000 for the Fund.

LACOMBE CARTAGE — AND — TRANSFER COMPANY

PERRY & STEERS, Propriet's

NEW OFFICE: RAILWAY ST.
VICKERSON BUILDING
PHONE 74

FUEL ICE WATER
General Cartage and Transfer Business

PHONE 74
FOR QUICK SERVICE

Lacombe Second-Hand Store

1 Set New Double Driving Harness, $35.00.
1 light wagon, $20.00.
4 new Peerless Cream Separators, at $25.00 each.
5 Sewing Machines, from $8.00 to $25.00.
6 Washing Machines, from $6.0 to $14.00.
1 McLary Range, $30.00.
1 Home Comfort Range, $40.00.
2 Perfection Oil Stoves.
1 R.S. Howard Piano, $150.
70 Shotguns and Rifles, all calibres—and ammunition.
Trunks and Suit Cases.
Hog Fence, Barbed Wire and Nails.

Farm Cheap.—N. W. 22-43-2, West of 5th Meridian—known as the Charles Flagg Place—7 miles N.E. of Rimbey. This is a good quarter, and has got one of the finest springs in the country on it. $7.00 per acre buys.

O. BOODE,
The Man Who Can, and Will Give You Snaps.

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of $100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.

PAYABLE AT PAR AT
OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 97½

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application;
30 " " 16th October, 1916;
30 " " 15th November, 1916;
27½ " " 15th December, 1916.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 or any authorized multiple of $5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of $1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.

Thrice the capacity of ordinary grates is given because the Sunshine grates are three-sided, one side at a time meeting the fire. Bulldog teeth smash clinkers easily.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

Wouldn't you like to know the cost of installing a Sunshine in your home? I'll gladly give you particulars without obligation.

SOLD BY A. M. CAMPBELL

Lacombe Nursery

ALBERTA GROWN NURSERY STOCK

We have Apples, Crabs, Plums, and Cherries. All small Fruits, and Perrennial Flowers.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR PLANTING

Special Value in Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, and Cucumber Plants. We have no Sales Agents in the District. Order personally or write to

J. N. B. McDonald
MANAGER (Lacombe Branch - - - LACOMBE, ALBERTA

A. GILMOUR

Will pay the following prices, delivered in his yards at Lacombe, this week:

Choice Fat Steers, ... 5½c.
Extra Choice Fat Heifers and Cows, ... 5c.
Choice Fat Cows, ... 4c. to 5c.
Fat Bulls, ... 3c.
Beef Hides, ... 12c.
Choice Lambs, ... 8c.

Further information regarding prices can be had by phoning 30 from 7.30 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Night Phone, 40, or 101.
Meat Dept. Phone 20, Ring 3.

Try Our Lard, at 17½c. per lb.

LACOMBE, ALBERTA

Read the Rex announcements on this page.

Mrs. Jos. Tice is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fortune this week.

Joseph Tice is suffering a severe cold, and is confined to the house.

Mrs. Simpson has returned from a visit to her daughter in Lethbridge.

C. R. Denike, jeweler, has returned from a business trip to Prince Rupert.

Mrs. Chapman, of Lethbridge, is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Simpson.

Paul Hotson, jeweler, has returned from an extended visit to his old Ontario home.

S. Kanngeisser left this week for Colorado Springs, for his health. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

Extra good horses and cattle will be sold at L. Hansen's sale on the 20th. See list in this issue. C. F. Damron.

B. F. Bailey has for rent 160 acres 2 miles south of Lacombe; 140 acres in cultivation. Grain or cash rent. B. F. Bailey, Adelphi Hotel, Lacombe.

Rooms for light housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished, or board and rooms can be obtained on application to box 98, Lacombe.

"Billy" Reid is laid up this week with a very sore eye, caused from some insect flying into it while he was shooting. He is confined to his home at present.

R. J. Arnot, of Arnot and Co., has severed his connection with that firm, and with his family left on Tuesday for Detroit, Mich., where he will reside for a time.

Men wanted—A few good men to drive bundle teams on threshing outfit. Crew to start Sept. 15. Wages $3.00 per day. Apply E. B. Smith, Granum, Alta.

Mrs. Howard, of Stettler, Mrs. A. D. McDonald, of Loyalist, and Pte. Geo. Burrows, of Sarcee Camp, are this week visitors of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. Burrows.

A meeting will be held in the Town Hall Thursday (tomorrow) evening, for the purpose of appointing a committee to look after returned soldiers.

FARM TO RENT—Two miles south of Lacombe. This is one of the best farms in the district. 140 acres in cultivation. Grain or cash rent. B. F. Baily Adelphi Hotel, Lacombe.

J. Boyd McBride and his mother Mrs. McBride, left on Saturday, for Scotland. Capt. McBride hopes to become attached to some old country regiment, and see some of the fighting in Belgium before he returns.

B. F. Bailey is in Lacombe again, looking after his interests. While he reports everything flourishing in California, he has a very warm spot in his heart for Lacombe. Mrs Baily and the children, he reports are well.

The St. John's Ambulance will meet at the home of Mrs. McKenty, on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., at 8 P. M. All who are interested in trench comfort work are requested to attend, as any special comforts for Christmas should be provided now.

L. Hansen's sale will be held at his farm, 3 miles south of Lacombe, 1½ miles west of Lakeside school house, on Sept. 20th., commencing at 11 o'clock. There is no reserve. See List in this paper. C. F. Damron.

John Kulju, whose farm is 7 miles north and 1 mile west of Leslieville, will hold an auction sale of all his property on Friday, Sept. 22. A lot of good stuff is to be disposed of. See list in this issue. C. F. Damron

E. R. Jenkins, "trouble man" of the local exchange of the govt. telephone system, has resigned his position and leaves with his family for Manitoba this week. Mr. Jenkins has found this move necessary on account of Mrs. Jenkins health, Alberta not appearing to agree with her.

See L. Hansens sale list in this issue. He is selling off all his farm stock and implements on the 20th, without reserve. Mr. Hansen is leaving for Peace River country, and there will be some snaps. C. F. Damron is the auctioneer.

A young lady's coat was lost on the 26th August, between Lacombe and Jesse VanBuskirk's corner. Navy blue serge with white embroidered collar. Finder will please leave at this office, or send us word where it may be obtained.

Miss Hirons, having decided to give up her house, will sell her household goods by private sale. Anyone requiring furniture, etc., will do well to call at her residence, next to Dr. Collier, Alberta St., at once.

Under the auspices of the Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian Church, there will be a ten-cent tea and sale of home-made baking in the new Post Office building on Saturday afternoon next from 3 to 6 o'clock.

When the new addition to the Rex Theatre is completed, as it will be in a few days, Lacombe will have one of the neatest and most comfortable theatres in the whole province of Alberta. The management are sparing neither time or money in their efforts to make their patrons comfortable. The orchestra music will be a feature at and after the opening.

The Lacombe women's institute will meet at the home of Mrs. T. F. Roberts, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 19th. All members and their friends are invited to attend.

An important meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the club room of the Methodist Church on Thursday, Sept. 14th, at three o'clock.

The Rev. M. White went to Calgary on Monday to attend the meeting of the Board of Robertson College and the Synod's Home Mission Committee.

Wanted—Lady to do plain sewing. Apply at this office. 13-1c

The new Post Office is now ready for occupancy, and will be in operation in a few days.

Miss Hirons will dispose of her household goods by private sale. Call at her residence, Alberta St., next to Dr. Collier.

G. G. Sinclair, of Edmonton, is in town, and is looking after the interests of the Royal Bank, while Manager Nickerson is holiday-ing.

Severe hail storms visited the country west and south-east of Lacombe Monday night, and many of our farmers had very serious losses.

Frank Dobbs, who was nearly recovered from his recent severe accident, had the misfortune to fall down stairs last night and again break his leg.

AT THE REX

"Jim, the Penman"—Daniel Frohman (Famous Players) presents the eminent star, John Mason, in the international dramatic triumph, "Jim, the Penman," at the Rex Theatre tonight (Wednesday). This is one of the most notable characterizations of the present dramatic era. Being a Famous Players' production guarantees the public its money's worth. See it tonight.

"Her Shattered Idol"—This four-part Mutual Masterpicture tells the story of a misguided girl's mistaken admiration for mere animal strength, and features that wonderful young woman of the screen, Mae Marsh, who does some of her cleverest work in this picture. Miss Marsh is assisted by Robert Harron and an exceptionally strong cast. In (the picture) will be shown at the Rex tomorrow (Thursday) evening. Be there at 8.15 sharp and enjoy it from the start, but don't miss it.

"Kilmeny"—This is the title of the Famous, Players production to be shown at the Rex next Saturday and Monday evenings, and is, without doubt, one of the best pictures going the rounds these days. It is the romantic story of a child of the woods transplanted to the city, and features that great screen star, Lenore Ulrich, late star of "The Bird of Paradise." Her assisting cast is one of the strongest procurable, and you'll enjoy every minute of the time you spend in seeing this beautiful play and beautiful actress. Saturday and Monday.

THE COMET RE-OPENS

The Comet will be re-opened for the season the last week in September, and will show three nights a week during the winter. The management believes that by giving three good shows a week it will be more satisfactory than giving six ordinary shows. Good travelling companies will also be booked, and the management will not knowingly take any second or third class companies.

We would also state that we have large heating plant installed, a plant guaranteed to heat a building one-third larger than the Comet, and we are making arrangements for a new up-to-date picture machine, and when arrangements are completed Lacombe will have the best picture and show house between Calgary and Edmonton.

The manager also wishes to announce that the Comet will be given free to the ladies of the Red Cross and other societies whenever needed for entertainments in aid of our boys with the colors.

WAREHOUSE TO RENT

Warehouse in isolated and nearly fire-proof building for storage of furniture or other property of value, to let. Space for 50c. to $2.00 per month. Enquire of Richard Shilleto.

REPORT FOR CENTRAL SCHOOL FOR AUGUST

Grade VIII—Elsie Metcalf, 60 p.c.; James Metcalf, 63 p.c.; Annie Gibson, 61 p.c.

Grade VI—Vivian McLean, 90 p.c.; Leslie Mathieson, 70 p.c.; Burton Shales, 61 p.c.

Grade V—Arthur Kent, 50 p.c.; Alfred Kent, 52 p.c.; Laura Kent, 76 p.c.; Martha Olsen, 70 p.c.

Grade III—Harry Kent, 60 p.c.

Grade II—Walter Gibson, 50 p.c.

Grade I—Lucy Kent, 90 p.c.; Willie Bolton, 50 p.c.; Harold Olsen, 90 p.c.; Robert Gibson, 50 p.c.; Bernard Shote, 60 p.c.

Perfect Conduct—Burton Shales, Ada H. Hartin, Teacher.

"I FEEL LIKE A NEW BEING"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought The Joy Of Health After Two Years' Suffering



MADAME LAPLANTE

35 St. Rose St., Montreal. April 4th.

"For over two years I was sick and miserable. I suffered from *constant Headaches, and had Palpitation of the Heart* so badly that I feared I would die. There seemed to be a lump in my stomach and the Constipation was dreadful. I suffered from *Pain in the Back and Kidney Disease*.

I was treated by a physician for a year and a half and he did me no good at all. I tried "Fruit-a-tives" as a last resort. After using three boxes, I was *greatly improved* and twelve boxes made me well. Now I can work all day and there are no Headaches, no Palpitation, no Heart Trouble, no Constipation, no Pain or Kidney Trouble and *I feel like a new being*—and it was "Fruit-a-tives" that gave me back my health".

MADAM ARTHUR LAPLANTE.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON ONTARIO

ARTS EDUCATION
APPLIED SCIENCE
Including Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
MEDICINE
During the War there will be continuous session in Medicine.
HOME STUDY
The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.
SUMMER SCHOOL JULY AND AUGUST
GEO. Y. CHOWN REGISTRAR

QUEBEC BRIDGE WRECKS

Quebec, Sept. 11.—The huge central span of the new Quebec bridge, which was to have linked up Canada's transcontinental railway, suddenly buckled from some unknown cause at 10.50 o'clock this morning.

RIMBEY NEWS

The Women's Auxiliary of the Church of the Epiphany (Anglican) will serve supper in the town hall, on Thanksgiving Day, October 9, at 6 p.m., to be followed by a concert. Admission to supper and concert 35c.; children 25c. Concert alone 25c.; children 15c.

RAINY CREEK ITEMS

The wet weather has delayed a good many with their harvesting in this section.

Rev. Nicholson delivered a sermon on Sunday in the Rainy Creek church on account of the absence of Rev. Miller.

The Misses Annie and Marie Thompson left last week for Red Deer where they expect to attend school the coming year.

The little son of J.H. Stone is on the sick list.

CALVES FOR SALE

Two steer calves for sale apply to Thos. Sinclair, Lacombe

PULLETS FOR SALE

Fifty pullets, mostly Rhode Island Reds, for sale. Apply to Mrs. Biglands, R.R. 1, Lacombe. Phone, 1111. s6-4p

HORSE LOST—REWARD

Bay gelding, 9 years old, weight about 1200; white face; blocky; had halter on when last seen. Branded. Reward for information as to his whereabouts. A. Stanley Stewart, Lacombe. S 13-3c

SWEATERS

The Famous Monarch and Vancouver Knitting Co. Brands, acknowledged to be the Best in Canada—Roll, Motor and Shawl Collars in Fawn, Grey, Navy, Maroon, Khaki & Heather colors, going

At Greatly Reduced Prices

All Guaranteed Pure Wool—Get New Prices

Everything in Men's Furnishings Going at Bargain Sale Prices.

DAVID HAY—The Men's Store
Successor to WATT & HAY
Barnett Ave. Lacombe. Alberta



CONSTIPATION
the bane of Life

Such torturing headaches, such hopeless fits of depression, poor complexions, poor general health—is the lot of the sufferer from Constipation. All absolutely needless. Knowing what Chamberlain's Tablets have done for thousands who suffered from Constipation, Indigestion, Headaches, etc., we earnestly counsel you to start them to-day if you are a sufferer.

You hardly realize you are taking medicine their action is so gentle—but sure. The liver acts vigorously. The bowels respond regularly. Your digestion becomes normal. Your blood is very soon toned and purified.

Get and keep Chamberlain's Tablets handy. All druggists, 25c., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Co., Toronto.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

Have your
Optican
Test your eyes
Scientifically;
Our system
Never fails

Seven years have made practice perfect

It's a system not an Experiment

TO-DAY'S THE DAY
PAUL HOTSON
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN. ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Hotson Block Nanton Street
Opposite the Moving Picture Theatre.

W. F. Puffer & Son

Live Stock Dealers
Lacombe - Alberta

Highest Prices Paid for Hogs, Cattle and Sheep

It will pay you to get our prices before selling.

We are using the yards recently vacated by H. Slater.

Office Phone 15. Yard Phone 135. Night Phone 185

Pioneer Meat Market

L. W. PUFFER, - Manager

WE HANDLE

Highest quality fresh and cured Meats, Fish, Poultry and Produce.

Farmers, get our prices before selling your poultry, Eggs and Butter.

Careful attention given to out-of-town orders.

Phone 15. 3 Deliveries Daily

DEERING FARM MACHINERY

Gasoline Engines; Threshing Outfits; Democrats; Top and Open Buggies; Hayfork Tracks and Fittings; Fanning Mills; Smut Cleaners; and a full line of repairs for same.
Transfer Agency for Deering Machinery.
Warehouse—Alberta Street, Lacombe.

G. P. Vickers
AGENT

L. HANSEN'S AUCTION SALE

Will be held on the old James Jonnston farm, N. ½ 6-40-26, W. 4 Mer., three miles south of Lacombe, 1½ miles west of Lakeside schoolhouse, commencing at 11 o'clock sharp on

Wednesday, Sept. 20th

The following live stock and implements will be offfered for sale without reserve:

6 Head of Extra Good Young Horses

One team of iron grey geldings, 6 years old, weight 3000 lb.; one team blacks, mare and gelding, 7 and 8 years old, weight 2500; one team of blacks, mare and gelding 4 years old, weight 2200 lb.; The above list comprises 6 head of the best horses in this district and the teams are nicely matched and well broken in every way; in fact they have got everything desirable in good ones. If you are looking for that kind, you will be at this sale.

54 Head of Cattle

12 head of First Class Milch Cows, all safe in calf; 10 head of High Grade Breeding Cows, safe in calf; 9 head of Good Yearling Steers; 3 yearling Heifers; 19 Head of Extra Good Spring Calves. 1 Roan Shorthorn Bull, 2 years old.

POULTRY—Four dozen hens, one year old; 4 dozen spring chickens and 14 spring geese.

Implements

1 good wagon, almost new; 1 truck wagon, almost new; hay rack; good two-seated democrat; bob-sled, cast shoes; new 3-sec. lever harrow; new mower and rake; breaking plow; new 12-in. gang plow; new Dain hay stacker and sweep; set almost new nickel plated harness, cost $85; set of brass trimmed harness almost new; set new harness without breeching; new stock saddle; new Stevens hammerless 12-gauge gun; new 30-30 rifle; new carpenter tools; forks, shovels, axes, chains, etc.

Household Goods

Bedroom set, complete; iron bed complete; folding bed; new office desk; new White sewing machine; 10-ft. Round oak extension table; 8 centre table; kitchen cabinet; 8 chairs; rocker; Home Comfort Range, new; magnet Cream Separator, almost new; heater; 4 cream cans; 1 10-gal., 1 4-gal., 2 8-gal. cans; washing machine; baby cab, and numerous other articles.

LUNCH AT NOON

TERMS:—All sums of $20.00 and under CASH; over that amount a credit of six months will be given on joint bankable notes, with interest at 8 per ct.; 6 per cent. off for cash on sums over $20.00.

C. F. DAMRON
AUCTIONEER

LOUIS HANSEN, Owner.
JESSE FRASER, Clerk

NOTE:—As Mr. Hansen is leaving this district for the Peace River country, everything listed for this sale will be sold absolutely without reserve. This list comprises one of the best lots of live stock, implements, household goods, to be sold by auction this season. The horses are extra good, the cattle are equally good, and the implements & furniture almost new. Read this list over carefully, and arrange to attend the sale on the 20th.

Business Cards

MacDonald & McBride
A. M. MacDONALD, B. A. J. B. McBRIDE
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries and Conveyancers.
Solicitors for Town of Lacombe, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, R. G. Dunn & Co., The Colonial Investment and Loan Co., Etc., Etc.
Company and Private Funds to loan on Town and Farm property.
Lacombe Office, Merchants' Bank Bldg.
P.O. Drawer 1. Phone No. 6

EDWIN H. JONES
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary.
Office:
Barnett Avenue, Lacombe, Alta.

JOHN McKENTY
Notary, Conveyancer, Accountant, Official Auditor, Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Office: DAY BLOCK, Lacombe.

PHONE 153. P.O. BOX 74

Dr. R. ROBERTS
F. R. C. V. S., London, Eng.
Alberta St., Opp. Methodist Church

Veterinary Surgeon
Government Veterinary Inspector

ROWE & NELSON
General Blacksmiths & Woodworkers
Machine Work a Specialty.
Lacombe Iron Works
Nanton St. Lacombe Alberta

Mrs. P. McDONALD
Teacher of
PIANOFORTE and ORGAN
Painting in Oils and Water Colors
GLASS ST. PHONE 149

HORSES
Branded as cut on left shoulder



CATTLE
Branded as cut on left ribs, and of ear slit, are the property of R. V. BAGLEY, LACOMBE
Anyonefinding animals with above brands estray will please notify owner.

C. F. DAMRON
LIVE STOCK and FARM SALES AUCTIONEER
20 years' experience buying, selling and breeding live stock qualifies me as a valuator of your stock.

Wm. Teward
Plasterer, Bricklayer, Cement Work, Stone Work and Fireplaces a Specialty.
Lacombe, Alta.
Phone R906

F. TAYLOR
BLACKSMITH
Horseshoeing a Specialty

Louis Ritz
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER
Estimates Given Free. Shop at Atlas Lumber Co. Yards. Phone 49

The Alberta Stable
GENERAL LIVERY and FEED BUSINESS
Special attention paid to farmers' business and feeding
General trading of all kinds.
TERMS REASONABLE
Alberta Stable
THOS. DAGG, Prop. Glass St., LACOMBE

NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to the first day of October, A.D. 1916, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following lands, namely:

The N.W. ¼ of Sec. 20, Twp. 40 Range 26, W. 4th.

The N.E. ¼ of Sec. 4, Twp. 40, Range 25, W. 4th.

The S.W. ¼ of Sec. 3, Twp. 40, Range 25, W. 4th.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to S. A. Dickson, Solicitor, 602 Tegler Block, Edmonton, Alberta, to whom all tenders should be addressed.

Annual Ram Sale

The Second Annual Sale of Pure Bred Rams, under the auspices of the Lacombe Wool Growers Association, will be held at the Lacombe Agricultural Society's Grounds, on Thursday, October 5th, 1916. Do not forget the date and place.

For further particulars and sale entry forms, apply to

A. J. Cameron
Sales Manager.

PIANO FOR SALE

Piano in good condition and tune; also 5 Turkey Hens and Gobler (good stock birds), or would trade for cattle or grain. H. Paice, Blackfalds. (A 30-3p)

HOGS FOR SALE.

Registered Duroc-Jersey boars, 6 months old, for sale at $30.00 each; also sows in pig, to farrow in a month. Apply to Thomas Henderson, Lacombe. A 30-3p

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Better Seed Wheat

Methods Adopted for Developing Standard Varieties of Wheat

With an unprecedented European demand for American wheat, our farmers are looking with more favor upon the efforts of those who for years have advocated at least more careful wheat selection if not actual wheat breeding.

For several years farmers, plant breeders and other have been developing standard varieties of wheat. For this reason, wherever real wheat improvement work is undertaken it begins with a test of the standard varieties grown within the state. The object is to find out what is already in existence and obtainable. The next step is to take some of the best varieties and attempt to develop them by further selection.

The plant breeder goes into the plot or field of the variety of wheat which he wishes to improve and selects from 500 to 1,000 heads, taking the best heads he can find. He is also careful to select heads that have grown under average conditions, where the plants are not especially thicker or thinner than the run of the field and where soil and other conditions are typical. Each of these heads is then threshed separately. A simple motor-driven mechanism is fashioned for this purpose. It is a tiny contrivance resembling a nursery toy.

From each harvest one five-foot row is planted by itself. Because each planting represents the grain from one head of wheat, these are known as "head" rows. This planting gives from 500 to 1,000 head rows of each variety. At harvest time the first year's selection from these rows is based very largely upon general observation. It may be that the plants in one row are much more cold resistant than are those in another row; the plants in some rows may have a very much better stooling capacity than those in others. In some of the rows the wheat perhaps stands straight and fine while in others it is down badly, due to the difference in stiffness of the straw, and in some rows the heads average well in length while in others they are disappointingly short.

Following a general survey, which includes these and other qualities, some fifty per cent. of these trial head rows will probably be discarded. The remaining rows will be harvested and threshed, care being taken to see that the seed from each is kept separate. Primarily, all this is to secure sufficient seed for the larger plantings that are to follow. It may be said that in discarding some of the less promising rows some really good wheat may be missed, but it is impossible to keep all.

Next season from five to ten one-rod rows of each "line" kept is planted. It is then that the seed from each head row retained, perhaps 250 to 500 rows, is given a designated number, as Fultz 1, Fultz 2, Fultz 3, and so on. In this planting each line is repeated five to ten times, depending upon the amount of seed, and each tenth row is planted in the original wheat as a check. This "check" row serves to show in a way any variation in soil and also indicates what comparative improvement or deterioration has taken place in the wheat with which the work is being done. In planting these rod rows every effort is made to give each a fair chance so that none will have an undue advantage over another.

The rows are put out in random or chance planting order, cards representing the various lines being shuffled for each location. This is done principally to avoid any influence that one line might have upon that planted next to it. If in all the tests all the lines were planted in the same order a strong, cold-resisting, free-stooling line, planted all the time by another that winter killed badly, might have an undue advantage.

When the rod rows are planted at the Missouri Experiment Station they are really 18 feet in length, but when the wheat is ripe and ready for the sickle one foot is cut and discarded from the ends of each row. The story of just why it is done is interesting:

First of all, any injury that may be done to the growing plants, for instance, by wind, birds, dogs, army worms, grass-hoppers, or even by visitors who thoughtlessly pull some of the heads of wheat, will probably be greatest at or near the ends of the rows. Just here it may be said that the English sparrow has become such a pest on the Missouri Experiment Station fields at Columbia as to threaten to interfere seriously with some of the plant breeding and other work. A flock of these birds can eat enough wheat or other grain planted in single rows or small plots to detract greatly from the proportionate acre average. For this reason, just as soon as the grain begins to ripen a shotgun patrol is kept up throughout the grounds from daylight until dark. Hundreds of birds are killed and others are frightened from the fields.

Another reason for the 16-foot row is that it saves much tedious work in calculating yields. Somebody with a penchant for a short cut in figures has found that the yield of grain in a 16-foot row, when calculated in grams weight, and one place pointed off for the decimal, reads yield an acre in bushels. Thus, 375 grams of wheat from a 16-foot row is equivalent to a yield of 37.5 bushels an acre.

The work to this point — the growth of the rod rows—has afforded an opportunity to compare each of the lines with the unimproved wheat used as checks. From the lines now growing there is selected for further testing the most promising, and these it is not always easy to determine, as they may vary slightly from season to season. It is probable that by this time all except 15 to 20 per cent. of the originals have been discarded. The lines continued next go into regular variety tests, fractional acre plots being planted from each.

It is only on very large plots that the ordinary grain binder is used. Practically all harvesting in the work described is by hand or by means of an ingenious little single-row reaper. In harvesting the rows the wheat from each is bound into a bundle, over the head of which is carefully slipped and tied a bag to prevent waste of the grain from shattering or other causes. This wheat is then hauled to the drying sheds, where it is later threshed by means of a small thresher, which is thoroughly cleaned after each bundle. The bundles are separately weighed and record made of each before threshing. Next the grain is weighed and this weight deducted from the total weight of the bundle in order to arrive at the weight of the straw.

The yield of any given variety is based not on the showing made by one plot; the average of all is taken. In threshing some of the larger plots a small gasoline driven separator is used. The operation of this outfit requires only three or four boys.

The relative values of the various wheats for the given locality have now been pretty thoroughly determined. The next step is to ascertain their adaptability to the different sections and soil types of the state in which the work is being conducted.

This is done by making tests on outlying experiment fields, where larger seedings than were possible on the home grounds are made. The most desirable of the wheat, as shown by the yields on these outlying fields or farms, is propagated for distribution. This introduction and widespread distribution of desirable seed wheat may mean an increase of millions of bushels in the state yield. In Kansas the wonder crop of 1914 would never have been possible but for the introduction, a number of years ago, of a variety of wheat admirably adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the state.

In Missouri, for the harvest of 1914, improved wheat from the station was put out in limited quantities to a number of farmers and the yield thoroughly demonstrated the value of better seed. In Livingston County the station wheat—Michigan Wonder—averaged 28.75 bushels an acre as compared with 21 bushels average for the owner's native wheat and 19 bushels as the county yield. In Buchanan County Fulcaster 16, from the Missouri station, averaged 46 bushels as compared with 28.5 bushels for the owner's native wheat and 22 bushels as the average yield for the county.

All this work, small as the start may seem to some, has a direct bearing on America's wheat yield, which in 1914 reached 891,950,000 bushels and last year passed the billion mark. —W. L. Nelson, in the Country Gentleman.

W. N. U. 1121

Kitchener's Bantams

Kitchener's Bantams are fighting on the Somme. They are the little men of England, the men who do not measure over five feet three inches. The late Secretary of war was too wise to turn them down because they were under size. He formed them into battalions, drilled them with his other soldiers and made them ready for France. Now they have got into the thick of the line-smashing and the Germans know they are there. "Bantam" is appropriate. The bantam is a little bird, but what a fighter he is! He pitches in pell-mell; he fights also with craft and courage. No foe is big enough for him to side-step. We have a hazy recollection of him cocking an eye and defying Chantecler. In a fight, he seldom fails to come back for more.—Providence Journal.

Soldiers Beyond Compare

You who are mourning need have no misgivings. In so far as pride can console grief, you have consolation to the full. Your boy behaved magnificently. Perhaps you will say that I write without having heard of him or knowing where he fell. If he had behaved otherwise I should have heard of him. He would have been the one exception, and we should all have heard of him. But there were no exceptions. I have read, or heard, the reports of battalions, brigades, divisions corps, and have listened to the tale of this fight, and that from the men who were in it, from comrades in battalions to right or left, and from those who, from behind, held their breath and watched. And, without exception, everywhere it has been the same story: "There were no stragglers"; "There was absolutely not a straggler"; "Not one straggler —None—None—None!" Soldiers will know what that means. — London Times.

Walter Winans, of the millionaire Baltimore family, is a champion revolver shot, and on his estate in England he has been training sharpshooters for the allies since the beginning of the war.

Mr. Winans was not always a good shot. He tells a story, in fact, of a time when he was such a poor shot that a boy, after watching his performance for an hour or so, touched his cap to him and said:

"Say, mister, gimme a dime and a start as far as the fence, and you can let go both barrels at me."—Washington Star.

Dear Wheat Blamed on Germans.

The London Daily Telegraph says that the opinion is freely expressed in the local wheat market that the rise in wheat prices was the result of a conspiracy on the part of the German-Americans in Chicago to force prices up and embarrass the entente allies. "The rise in wheat is condemned here as unnecessary," says the Daily Telegraph, "and the whole business seems to have been engineered in America."

Of Course She Didn't

William Wilberforce, the slave liberator, had a sister who was a hustler. She hustled for William at the hustlings and succeeded in getting him elected to Parliament. On one occasion when she had concluded her stump speech, some enthusiasts in the crowd shouted, "Miss Wilberforce for ever!" The lady stepped forward. "Gentlemen, I thank you," she said, "but, believe me, I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for ever."

Wife: I suppose you enjoy these flippant flings you see in the newspapers about women's styles of dress.

Hub: No, I don't. I don't enjoy anything that brings up the subject.

"Say, paw, what's a 'captain of industry'?"

"It is a term that the head of a grinding monopoly applies to himself, my son."

"And what is a 'robber baron'?"

"It's a term the dear public applies to the same man."

Proposals for Peace

Germany Must Accept, Not Impose, Terms of Peace

What may be fairly regarded as the latest German unofficial suggestion of peace terms are to be found in an article by Professor Hugo Munsterberg in the magazine section of the New York Times. The professor is a German by birth, and, since the outbreak of the war, he has frequently figured as the philosophic champion of the Teutonic point of view. It is not, therefore, stretching credulity too far to regard his writings as having some touch of inspiration from Berlin. What, then, are the terms which in his opinion Germany would accept?

Germany, he says, will not demand a square foot of the conquered territory in France or Belgium. She will agree to surrender Kiao-Chau to Japan and Southwest Africa to Great Britain. In return she would expect to receive Courland from Russia and some African colonies from France, Belgium and Portugal. Poland may be made a kingdom again and connected with Austria. Bessarabia would go to Rumania, while Russia would be compensated by being given all of Persia and perhaps Afghanistan. France may get the part of Lorraine which she occupies today, but would be expected to give in exchange a large piece of Morocco.

This is the main outline of his notion of a settlement. The briefest examination will show that in reality it gives Germany everything. She is to keep German East Africa and add thereto an accretion of other colonies. Nothing whatever is said about Serbia, which is, presumably, to disappear. Constantinople is to remain in Turkish possession but under German influence. The Berlin to Bagdad dream is to be fulfilled. Belgium though nominally free, is to be a vassal, secured by giving the Flemish and the Walloons separate administration in their own languages.

And all this precious arrangement is to be carried out by means of an alliance between Germany, Great Britain and the United States, between whom there would be a mutual understanding so close that the British navy would no longer be needed. These three in alliance and supported by their satellites, France, Italy and South America, would be able to defy the union of Russia and Japan which, otherwise, will soon seize China and India and terrify mankind in general.

As an incidental inducement to redrawing the map in this way, the professor threatens, not obscurely, that otherwise Germany will join Russia and thus tip the scale against Great Britain in the world balance.

Contrast this with the terms outlined in the latest issue to hand of the London Spectator, where the Allied idea of a minimum is set forth. France must have Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium and Serbia must be fully restored and indemnified as far as humanely possible, even though the German people have to starve in order to do it. No Polish soil must be left under German or Austrian sway. Italy must have the Italian-speaking people now under Austrian rule. Bohemia, Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and other parts of the dominions of the Hapsburgs must be given a decent form of government. The rule of the Ottoman empire must cease. Constantinople, with its approaches, must go to Russia. Such portions of the German fleet as remain must be handed over to Great Britain, together with the Island of Heligoland.

This is a bare outline of what each side regards as moderate. Evidently at bottom the difference is spiritual, so to speak, even more than territorial. The Germans are willing to yield a good deal in form but nothing in substance. The scheme set forth by Professor Muensterberg would give them everything for which they have fought. It would, in fact, give them even more, because it would make Great Britain and the United States their tools in imposing their wishes on mankind. The professor is like the rest of the Germans. Nothing but a severe defeat will teach them anything.

The Allied determination is fixed. Germany must accept, not impose, terms. She must be put where she cannot repeat her effort at world domination. Her plan of governing mankind by force without regard to right cannot be tolerated. The issue is one about which there is really no use arguing. Only the power of the sword can settle it.—Winnipeg Telegram.

The Sign of the Bunting!

In a London railway carriage were five men, all discussing the war and the prospects of peace, and a sixth—a monumental man—who sat silent. At last he stirred, and everyone held his breath.

"There will be peace in three months," he said. His size impressed us. Here was one who spoke with authority.

"How do you know?" the five whispered, and this was the answer.

"I know for a fact, because at the works where my daughter is they were all making khaki up till a month ago, and now they are making bunting."

Italians Using Noiseless Howitzer.

Austrian correspondents of Berlin papers dwell at length on a new noiseless howitzer which they allege the Italians used in hammering the Austrian works before Gorizia. It was impossible to detect the position of the guns, and their shells wrought terrible havoc.

Lives Up to His Name

"For the first year of his married life, Rounder came to dinner in evening clothes."

"What does he do now?"

"Now he comes to breakfast in them."—Boston Transcript.

"Your Honor," said the lawyer who was pleading his case lengthily and with many involved arguments, "do you follow me?"

"I have so far," returned the Judge, wearily, "but I'll say frankly that if I thought I could find my way back I'd quit right here."

Best Roads in the World

Value of Good Roads to a Farming Community Is Shown in France

In France, where they have the best roads of any country in the world, the highways are divided into several classes, but all of them are supervised by the national government, which maintains a bureau of roads and bridges, and supports a school for the education of the engineers and inspectors who are employed in this bureau. This method of building and maintaining roads in France was started by the first Napoleon, who appears to have been the first European statesman who clearly saw the economic advantage of proper highways, and who at the same time had the power to carry out what he wished. The effect of these good roads in France has been wonderful. They have brought all of the various parts of the country nearer together; they have made country life less lonesome, and they have reduced the cost of transportation of country produce to a minimum. France is the only country in Europe where the agricultural classes are not dissatisfied, and where they do not feel that they have a harder time than those who labor in other fields.

Civilized nations have good roads —savage and unenlightened countries do not. The highways of travel are a gauge of progress a people have made from barbarism to civilization.

The price at which a farm will sell for is regulated by its nearness to market, and the quality of its neighborhood roads. To increase the selling price of your farm, work for good roads.

Good roads will benefit the farmer more than he ever dreams of.

On an average, the farm products of this country must be hauled by wagon, miles to market. There is more room for saving in this wagon haul than in a railroad haul of one thousand miles. The railroads of the country charge only eight-tenths of a cent for hauling a ton a mile.

What Britain Has Done

Sir Gilbert Parker Tells of Work Accomplished Since War Began

In a recent article Sir Gilbert Parker tells, in the following sentences, of a few things that Great Britain has done since August, 1914.

Great Britain has, in fact, provided an army and navy personnel of nearly 5,000,000 and has trebled the personnel of her fleet. Could any other nation in the world furnish over 4,000,000 men on a voluntary basis, as Great Britain has done?

Americans should understand that it is not alone in the field of battle that Great Britain has proved its capacity for organization. It has proved it in the civil field. It has nationalized the railways of the country and has protected the regular dividends. It secured the sugar crop of the world at the very beginning of the war, through which sugar is cheaper today in Great Britain than in the United States, and at the same time has got out of it a revenue of nearly $34,000,000.

It rescued the British people from being done by meat trusts by seizing all ships which could carry chilled meat and, having the ships, could get her meat on fair terms, and has done so—50,000 tons a month for Great Britain and France, and 10,000 for Italy.

Those who think that Great Britain has either not done much, or not as much as she ought to have done in this war base their remarks on their ignorance, rather than on actual knowledge.

An Effective Shell

French Put Into Service the Greatest Weapon of the War

A new shell just put in service is expected to give the French, already the champion artillerymen of the world, a leadership that will probably not be overtaken in this war. Whether the new explosives are being used in the Somme offensive is not known.

"Fragmentation" is the big word in France today in artillery circles. With the greatest and most effective gun in the world they sought also a shell that would be as far above other shells as their artillery was above the average. To get a shell of high fragmentation was their object; a shell that would stand firing but that would break in the greatest possible number of pieces when it exploded at the end of its flight.

"If you can get a piece of shell as big as the point of a pin head into the liver of an enemy soldier you've put him out," said a great French artilleryman.

To get such a shell has involved an intricate study of hardening, ductility and all the other aspects of the treatment of metal.

Not long ago on a testing ground in France, the new shell was tried. It was placed on a heavy steel barrel, buried in the earth. After a massive steel cover had been placed on the barrel the shell was discharged by electricity. The fragments that were found in the barrel were counted. They numbered 2,000.

Early in the war the Germans, seeking high fragmentation, are believed to have tried glass shells. Powdered glass was found after explosion of German shells on both the French and British lines. The Germans, however, discovered that glass was so brittle that it was minutely powdered by the high explosives and rendered harmless as a missile.

Seemed Suspicious

Magistrate: And what was the prisoner doing?

Constable: 'E were 'aving a very 'eated 'argument with a cabdriver, yer worship.

Magistrate: But that doesn't prove he was drunk.

Constable: Ah! But there worn't no cabdriver there, yer worship! —London Tit Bits.

The total receipts of the theatres in Paris in 1914 were 41,600,000 francs, as compared with 68,450,000 francs in 1913.

Capturing a Mine Layer

How a German Mine-Layer Was Taken By the British

British papers just to hand give details of the capture of the UC-5, the German submarine mine layer now on view on the Thames.

In April last a torpedo-boat destroyer was out exercising off the east coast. When she sighted the enemy she was in difficulties, and from the deck of the destroyer, then some distance away, a flag could be seen at the masthead of the submarine, and in the mist it was at first taken to be the Union Jack.

Closer inspection proved it to be the German naval ensign, and then it was noticed that the whole of the crew of the submarine appeared to be on deck. The comic side of the situation was not lost on the men of the destroyer, and once apprised of the enemy character of the distressed vessel they set to work to make her a prize.

The commander hailed the crew with a brusque invitation to surrender. The submarine men saw the guns trained on them, and they hauled down their flag and put their hands above their heads in the approved "Kamerad" style. At a word from the commander they jumped into the water and swam for dear life away from the ship. Internal explosions followed, and at the last and heaviest a cascade of hammocks and other debris shot out of the open conning tower to a height of forty feet. That there was a vent for the explosive forces probably saved the ship, but, as it was, the bottom of the vessel was punctured in two places and rivets were started, so that the craft made water quickly.

An attempt to investigate the damage was frustrated by the presence of thick black gases and about two feet of water, but later expert examination showed that, although the submarine had laid no mines, two had been released by the force of the explosions, and were foul of the bottom of the vessel. Contact between the horns, which jutted out all around the mines, and the plates of the vessel would have exploded enough T.N.T. to sink a battleship, and it was an act of real heroism on the part of a young officer that rendered the submarine capable of being brought in as a prize.

The officer went down in a driving suit and made the mines safe by detaching the detonators, afterwards securing them in such a position that the salvers could work in comparative safety. After seventeen days she was brought into an east coast port.

UC-5 is one of the boats built in sections in Germany—in five sections in all—and brought to Zeebrugge to be put together and completed for sea. She is a curious craft, displacing about 195 tons, and as she has little reserve buoyancy she might not displace more than 210 tons submerged. She is about 110 feet long, and in sea-going trim she had some six feet displacement. She submerged by blowing out certain tanks and the use of hydroplanes.

Amidships is the conning tower, with periscope and the wireless mast. Forward of the conning tower are six shoots or air locks in which the twelve mines were stored, two in each shoot, and from which they were discharged electrically from the conning tower. These mines are formidable engines of destruction, and in order that they may be seen to advantage two of them have been placed on the deck of the submarine with their sinkers and framework.

They are very fine pieces of mechanism, and it is estimated that each of them would cost about $800. Let one of their horns be jarred by the impact of a ship's hull and a glass phial or tube in the interior is broken, letting loose a liquid which energizes a battery, and the mine explodes with terrific violence.

As the mines are exhibited, they are shown with their hinged legs lifted vertically against the sides, but when let go these would fall out flat and form a tripod base with a ring, and constitute the anchorage of the mine. The mine rises by flotation from the base, attached to a cable to any desired level, usually so that it may be just below the surface at low tide. The weight of each mine, with charge and sinker, is about 1,200 pounds.

This strange-looking boat, which had its precurser in a Russian mine-laying submarine named the Krab, had a crab-like speed of something like six knots. She was propelled by Diesel engines and electric accumulators, charged before leaving port. In the Thames she will be seen in what may be called sea-going trim. The preliminary to submersion was to go down to a level in which the conning tower was awash, the hydroplanes completing the operation. It will be understood that this submarine differs entirely from the big torpedoing submarines, which have great range and also carry guns. She appears to have had about sixteen people on board, and they must have lived in close and unwholesome proximity to one another in the very exiguous interior of the vessel.

A young man who has theatrical aspirations loves to boast of his connection with the stage business. In company with some travelling performers in the lounge of a hotel not long since the young man carelessly observed:

"Oh, yes, I took a show out once."

But the wind was knocked out of his sails when one of the actors asked him, "Who brought it back?"

Willie (ready for school): Mamma, they are hoisting up a safe down the street.

Mother: Well, be careful not to walk on the safe side.—Boston Transcript.

Husband: I wonder why all the misers we read about are old bachelors?

Wife: Oh, married misers are so common they are not worth mentioning.—Indianapolis Star.

It is now established beyond all quibbling that in August, 1914, the German Emperor sent an urgent message to the Mikado offering Japan a German alliance on her own terms if she would break faith with Great Britain.

Germany Cannot Yet Divide the Earth

Maxmilien Harden Issues a Grim Warning to His Country

Maxmilien Harden, writing in Die Zukunft, says:

What pressure could force a quick conlcusion of peace?

"If Russia lost all her Polish territories she would go back and invite the conqueror to follow her perhaps even to Vladivostock. It is said that France could be forced to lodge and feed our armies and to suffer German authority, but there are her colonies. You can only take them when you have deprived England of her strength.

"How can you deprive England of her strength? Favor of heaven, or accident might bring about a revolution in India, a Turkish invasion at Suez, damage by fire, mass strikes in Britain, or a sea battle which would not leave so much to England that she would be able with the ships of France and Japan to patch up something like a fleet of a great power.

"But Britain is not even suffering yet. London's face has shown no fear. Her ships sail from America. England does not need to give up anything and can barricade all roads by which we could fetch raw materials for our industries.

"Resign yourselves to the different times. Do not imagine that you are already at the beginning or nearly at the beginning of the end joyfully dividing up the earth. A decision can only be had by challenging the cool-blooded Englishmen.

"Russian armies stand again in Galicia and in the Bukowina close to the Carpathians. Even if they are beaten into a second retreat, who will give the guarantee that, the rivers once more freed of ice, there will not flow a third wave still stronger than the two which have been held back with so much difficulty and again flood over the country?

"Will the admirable upward swing of the French power of resistance be paralyzed shortly? Do not indulge in vain prophecies. That torn country still carries the colors of unbending determination and energy.

"Britain has great embattled armies in the field. Both Western powers have said that their present offensive is not their highest effort and according to our experience, a still more furious offensive will follow. No, the earth is not to be divided yet."

Strength of Enemy Defences

Elaborateness of German Defences in Occupied Territory

The special correspondent of the London Times at British Headquarters writes: What impresses one in all the places which we have taken in these last few days is the immense strength of the German defences. One does not wonder that they believed them to be impregnable themselves. Nor is it only the actual positions in the front line trenches which are so strong. All the little villages and woods, each eminence and hollow, in all this area between the first and second lines has been converted into a fortress as formidable as the character of the ground makes possible. In the year and a half for which he has been in possession of this country the German has labored assiduously, omitting nothing which could protect him against such a day as this.

Continuously one hears new stories of some trickery on the part of the enemy. To many of these tales I am inclined to pay little attention. A story, however, was told me today, by an eye-witness, which, I understand, has been officially reported by others, to the effect that in the course of the fighting about Thiepval a German appeared above a battered parapet waving a Red Cross flag. He was allowed to come down, and was seen to lift something back into the trench. It was not until too late that we saw that what he lifted was not a dead or wounded man, but a machine gun.

What Soldiering Means

Soldiering for those not accustomed to it, contrary apparently to some expectations, does not greatly resemble a Sunday school picnic, whether the soldiers are Canadians or Americans. In time these soldiers will come to laugh at experiences which are not now to them a laughing matter. Their experiences in the end may not be very dissimilar to that of the Eton boy whom the master one cold morning found sniffling because of the cold, and merely said to him in passing: "This is no girls' school. The boy stopped his sniffling and braced up. Years afterward, as an officer in the British army in India, the order came to him to lead his troops in what seemed a desperate charge. He lifted his head and remarked to his brother officers: "Well, as my old master at Eton said, 'This is no girls' school,'" gave the order to charge, won a victory, but lost his life in the charge.—New York Post.

German Research

In a glossary of terms in common use in the British army a German comic paper says that "Tipperary is a comparatively unimportant town in Ireland, interesting only for the peculiarity that it is a long way from every other place on the map." — London Daily News.

Kept to the True Valuation

"Miserly offered the man who saved his life half a dollar."

"Did the man accept it?"

"Yes, but he handed Miserly twenty cents change."—Christian Register.

"Is your boy Josh burning midnight oil?"

"No," replied Farmer Corntossel, "but his automobile keeps the gasoline goin' about eighteen hours a day."

One day little Bert said something about his knuckles and his 4-year-old sister asked him what knuckles were.

"Why," replied the youngster, "they are little elbows on my fingers."

When a man gets the right hand of religion his horse soon discovers it.

How Japan Helped

Clothes and Gives Munitions to the Russians for the Attack on Germany

The extent to which Japan is clothing, shoeing, arming and munitioning the Russian armies was forcibly presented to a military observer who has just returned from a trip on the eastern front.

"I was astonished," he said, "to find great numbers of Russian soldiers clothed from head to foot in uniforms made in Japan, not only tunic and trousers, but in the leggings. They carried on their shoulders Japanese guns. They wore cartridge belts with cartridges which were made in Japan. And the stout hobnail shoes they wear are from hides gathered in Korea and made into shoes in Japan. So that there you see an answer in Japanese cloth, with Japanese guns, Japanese ammunition and Japanese accoutrement.

"Korea is a great grazing country and is proving a vast reservoir of raw hides, which the Japanese are rapidly turning into boots, shoes, saddles and all leather equipment."

"How did these supplies from Japan reach the Russians?"

"It was said that the only point where the Germans had been able to send their submarines was in the waters of the East China Sea, the Straits of Korea and Sea of Japan. These are the waters separating Japan from Russia and the Asiatic mainland, and routes over them commercial and military, are open and without enemies.

"All sorts of arms are being supplied. From the service rifle and small field gun to big 12-inch guns. The Japanese 12-inch gun is a terrible weapon and they are content not to make any of the 14-inch and 16-inch guns, as they consider, from a military standpoint, that the immobility of the monster guns offsets their advantages, whereas the 12-inch is a mobile gun and very deadly."

It is said that French and Japanese engineers are now advising the expert direction of Russian artillery fire, which has made it so effective.

"Did you see any of these officers?" was asked.

"No, and the report is not correct," said the observer. "The Russian artillery officers are directing their own fire and are getting splendid results. The only Japanese and French officers are those temporarily assigned to explain the workings of a new piece just as an expert is sent along to explain any complicated piece of machinery. Japanese experts accompanied the big 12-inch Japanese guns, not to manoeuvre them in action, but to explain how it was to be manoeuvred. The Russians should get full credit for all they have accomplished in operating their artillery."

Reminiscent of Wolfe

Every schoolboy knows of the death of Wolfe at Quebec, when the dying General heard voices crying: "They run! They run!" "Who run?" asked Wolfe. "The enemy," said a bystander. "Then I die happy," said General Wolfe, and so died. A like incident in the French history of the present war is reported officially. An order of the day of the French army supplies details of the death of Joseph Dechelette, the famous author of the "Manual of Archaeology." At the age of fifty-three, though not, of course, required to serve in the army, this great scholar chose to take his part in the war. He was a Captain in the 29th Regiment of Infantry; he was shot down while leading his company. With his men he had won half a mile of ground. As he lay dying he asked his Colonel whether they had kept the conquered ground, and being answered "Yes," he said: "I am happy that my death has been of service to France." Then he died. "Belle vie, et fin plus belle encore," says the obituary on this soldier-scholar.

Hungary May Rebel

"A revolution in Hungary, unless the Government alter their attitude to the people in regard to the history and progress of the war, is as certain as there is a war."

So writes a Hungarian patriot in a pamphlet that is being circulated among Hungarian exiles in Switzerland. He confirms the intelligence that an independent Parliamentary party has been formed, to be named "the Independent Forty-Eight." It has three planks to its political platform—the complete severance of the alliance with Germany; the restoration of Serbia to the Serbs; and the commencement of negotiations for peace, with or without the assent of Austria.

The German Illusion of Victory

There is nothing that will be more interesting in the next year of the war than the history of the decline and fall of the German illusion of victory. The neutral belief in German victory is about gone. The recession of faith in Germany can be detected in every market place of a neutral nation. But when shall we see signs of actual decay in Germany? Will Verdun be the signal or will the fear of this move the Germans to a supreme effort along the Meuse and to a sacrifice of military to moral considerations? It was such influences that brought Napoleon to Leipsic and ruin; will the Germans make his mistakes?—Frank Symonds in New York Tribune.

Parcels for Prisoners in Germany

The post office department has issued the following statement to the public: "The British authorities advise that parcels for prisoners of war in Germany must not be wrapped in linen, calico, canvas or any other textile materials." The obvious purpose of this order is to prevent any textile material finding its way to the Germans for explosive uses.

Colonel E. M. House said at a dinner in Washington not long ago: "I sometimes think that diplomacy would be more successful if it were more truthful and frank. The way some diplomats treat one another they don't get any nearer to real, helpful intercourse than the two celebrities did. Two celebrities, one a stutterer and the other deaf, were introduced at a tea. After the tea the stuttering celebrity was asked how he and the deaf one had got on. 'Oh, we got on fine,' he answered. 'I couldn't talk and he couldn't hear me.'"

Visitor (at penitentiary): But whatever induced you to take up safe-cracking for a living?

Prisoner: Oh, I dunno, lady. I guess I had a natural gift for it.

PAINS QUIT! BACK-SORENESS GOES! TORTUROUS LUMBAGO CURED BY "NERVILINE"

This Wonderful Curative Liniment Has Almost Magical Powers

You can compare a congestive pain to a little fire. When congestion smoulders, pain comes and goes. Congestion grows into inflammation, tense, grows ex- but pain, now increciating, and stays, too. There is an absolute antidote of pain—it is Nerviline.

NERVILINE

New to you, perhaps is Nerviline, but known well in many lands as the most penetrating and pain-subduing pain remedy ever discovered. Not oily or ill-smelling, but pleasant—it rubs on. Not temporary action, but permanent in its control of pain.

Not an ache or a pain anywhere that it cannot reach. No soreness or strain that it has not the power to relieve.

Nerviline is the only remedy in the world sold under guarantee—if it does not relieve you, you get your money back. Proof enough that Nerviline is a remedy that will fulfill absolutely every requirement of a pain-reliever, both for internal and external use.

Backache it cures like magic. For rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, stiffness, sprains or strains, it is the only thing. Large bottle, 50 cents; trial size, 25 cents; at druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Canadian Lumbermen For the Old Country

Forestry Battalion at Windsor Shows How the Axe Can Be Wielded Skilfully

If you would know the lumberman of Canada and how he works, go to the edge of Windsor Great Park where the crossroad strikes the main road between Egham and Sunningdale. There, on the Clock Case Plantation, you will see over 150 men of the 234th Canadian Forestry Battalion converting trees into railway sleepers and boards at the rate of anything from 15,000 to 20,000 board feet a day.

The plantation, which forms part of the lands owned by the Crown and administered by the commissioners of woods and forests, included a considerable area covered with spruce, fir, Scots pine, and larch, with an undergrowth of chestnut. Not very long ago a party of experts looked at the trees with the dispassionate measuring eye of an undertaker, and gave it as their opinion that from this wood it was possible to get 3,000,000 board feet of timber. Today whole tracts of it have been swept clear by the axe, and the quaint square tower of the old Royal lodge, which stands deep-set in the wood, and which, so the story goes, by its resemblance to the case of a grandfather's clock, gave the plantation its curious name, is visible from the roadway for the first time, perhaps, in a hundred years. And still the Canadian woodsmen go on, eating their way through the wood with a thoroughness that knows no mercy.

The lumber camp is all Canadian—men, machinery and methods. The men, who are drawn from all parts of the Dominion, have the bronzed, healthy look and the easy confident swing which we have learned to look for in Canadians. The khaki under their blue overalls proclaims them soldiers; they draw military pay and they know the rudiments of military drill; but first and last they are woodsmen, with their craft at their finger-tips. Every man knows his task and does it with an enviable independence of orders or instructions; yet from the first stage to the last the work proceeds smoothly and harmoniously. Let us follow the process, under the guidance of the officer in charge and the sergeant who is "foreman of the bush."

Facing the main road stands the mill—"home," the men generally call it—flanked on the one side by piles of sawn timber. Walk along the winding track of a light railway, not yet complete, which passes behind the mill, until you come to a clearing, where burning heaps of "brush" lopped from the tops of the fallen trees are filling the air with the refreshing scent of the pine. Here and there through the blue smoke you catch a glimpse of a lumberman in a picturesque slouch hat. A little further and you are among a gang of "fallers." Watch how they fell a tree, 70 inches or more thick at the base.

A man with an axe kneels at its foot and with a few dexterous strokes cuts a deep notch in the trunk a few inches from the ground. Two others with a cross-cut saw cut through the stem on the opposite side. In half a minute the tree begins to lean and there is a warning shout. A second or two later, with a loud cracking and and rending sound, it topples and crashes to the ground. Without any apparent effort, the "fallers" have controlled the direction of its fall almost to a foot.

Next, without any ado, half a dozen "swampers" set to work with the axe, clearing the limbs and straightening up the tree. Simultaneously a "fitter," with a wooden rod, divides the stem in suitable lengths, marking the cutting points with a notch; while two other men, one carrying a paint pot, measure the tree, enter the size in a book, and mark the stump and the butt of the severed trunk with a blob of red paint to show that their work is done. Sawyers then cut the stem according to the "fitter's" marking, and the sections are ready to go to the mill. They are dragged there by horses over deeply-scored "trails" and "sloopways" and take their turn to come under the saw.

The mill itself is a stoutly-built structure, made of timber cut and prepared on the spot, the saws and engines coming from Canada. It is practically a raised platform covered by an iron roof, but open at the sides. A log to be sawn is rolled into position on a "carriage," which moves backwards and forwards to carry it through a circular saw. Two men, standing on the carriage, control its movements and the position of the log by a number of levers. Opposite them stands the most important man of all, the "sawyer," whose trained eye sees at a glance what can be made of this or that log. The hum of the engine and the screech of the saw would drown his voice, so he gives his decisions by signs. As the carriage brings a log back through the saw with the bark removed, he will hold up one finger or two, and the "setter" on the carriage, by the movement of a lever, adjusts the log so that the next cut shall be one inch or two inches thick.

It is all done without a pause. For hours the saw screeches and throws off a spray of sawdust as it slices up the logs that a short while before were splendid living trees, and all the while other saws, trimming the edges of the boards and cutting off the ends, join in the chorus. Is it surprising that the daughter of the keeper of the wood was reduced to tears when she stood by the mill?

War in a Menagerie

Wild Animals as Well as Germans to Contend With in Africa

No one who has travelled in Equatorial Africa will be surprised to read that General Smuts is continually inconvenienced by wild animals, for that region is one vast natural preserve of big game. General Smuts seems so far to have been harassed by lions and giraffes, and it is satisfactory that there has been no reference to wild elephants, which might have been expected by those who know their destructive habits to give more trouble than either. The lions managed on one occasion to besiege him in his motor car, with developments reminiscent of Colonel Patterson's encounters with the man-eaters of Tsavo.

The giraffes, less formidable at close quarters, have been giving trouble by pulling down the telegraph wires and thereby interrupting communications. These beautiful creatures, which habitually feed on the leaves of the acacia, stripping it of its leaves as high as their long necks and prehensile tongues can reach, rarely resist such attractions, and, as many of the telegraph posts in the Protectorate sprout with leaves each spring, their temptation is easily understood. The giraffe has long enjoyed special protection in British territory. It is altogether taboo to the sportsman in several provinces of British East Africa, notably around Fort Hall and Mount Kenia, and even elsewhere a special license to kill a bull costs 150 rupees ($50).

Wild elephants, on the other hand, which are also rigorously protected—a license to shoot a brace costs $150—are even more hardened sinners in this matter of destroying telegraph wires, and cannot, unfortunately, be scared as easily as giraffes. They are not, indeed, content with merely pulling down the wires, but in their rage they uproot the posts; and I well remember, when riding through the Uganda forest, giving a wide berth to a large herd that had for many miles wrenched every post out of the earth and thrown it in the road, the wires being rolled in an inextricable tangle, and flung in the bush. This little frolic interrupted all communications between Hoima and neighboring stations, to the mystification of the officials, until investigation on the spot revealed the culprits decamping after having run amok.

It is to be hoped that the elephants may not follow the example of the giraffes in the war area, as the temptation of ivory might prove too strong for a mild policy of driving them off. There has been of late years more than enough ivory-poaching in that region without such further toll under the thin guise of Kriegesnot; and if such military reprisals are countenanced by the authorities, the effect on the native mind will be so demoralizing that it may be years before our game wardens are able to undo the mischief and re-establish that salutary respect for the game laws by which alone these large and interesting creatures have been saved from extermination. It was because of the sad lesson of South Africa, where the veld, which in the days of Cornwallis and Gordon Cumming swarmed with all manner of game, now stretches lifeless over thousands of acres, that this equatorial region has been made a veritable menagerie, a museum of living types that must otherwise have been relegated to South Kensington and similar collections.—London Times.

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES



Cool, Cosy and Comfortable

WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

The Course of Events.

Now that Canada has a greater railway mileage per head of the population than any other country in the world, it is interesting to recall the first railway, and the first use of locomotives, on July 28, 1837, on the line that ran from Laprairie to St. John's, Quebec, a distance of sixteen miles. The first rails were of wood, with flat bars of iron spoked on to them. The first locomotive, known as "The Kitten," came from Europe, and soon acquired the then extraordinary speed of twenty miles an hour. What a contrast today, when Canada has a total railway mileage of thirty thousand miles, including three transcontinental lines!

Maid: Is this paper from Mr. Scribbler's room waste paper, mum?

Landlady: No, he hasn't written anything on it yet.—Judge.

Denuding Britain of Finest Forests

Re-Afforestation Will Be Necessary After the War

So much British timber is being used for the war, it is said by advocates of a Government scheme for re-afforestation that if the war lasts another three years the British Isles will be entirely denuded of timber.

One feature of the situation is that some pre-war sources of supply are no longer available. Fifty-five per cent. of timber imported in normal times came from Russia, Sweden and Germany; four per cent. from Norway and 41 per cent. from France, Portugal and Spain. Since the war this country has had to rely partly on supplies from Norway and Sweden and largely on French and Portuguese supplies, and to make good the deficit from woods and forests in the British Isles.

To maintain the supply the nation is making huge inroads into its own standing timber. It is impossible to travel through parts of Scotland without seeing the wholesale cutting of trees. The axe is making a clean sweep of the whole woods.

There are only three million acres of wooded land in the United Kingdom at the present time.

Russia's Growing Greatness

The Democracy of Russia Which Has Made Such Wonderful Progress

Russia seems to be coming out of the war very big. One reads that she is to have the Dardanelles. It is prudent to wait and see, but as to her being the greatest power in Europe, surely it is better, at least, that the dominant power of the Continent of Europe should be one that has already a sufficient estate than one that must incessantly conspire to rob its neighbors.

After Germany's opening exhibition in Belgium and Northern France it takes some assurance for a pro-German to speak of "Russian tyranny and cruelty." The Cossacks were cruel in East Prussia; the Russian bureaucracy has been cruel; but the Russian people are not by nature cruel. What they will be in another generation one would like to live and see. Dr. Rauschenbusch argues that success in the war will strengthen the Romanoffs and Russian autocracy, but that conclusion will not be generally accepted. It is the Russian people—democracy in Russia—that has made such wonderful progress in the last year and made observers feel that there is but one country on earth, if any, in which the prospects for human life are better than in Russia.

It will be impossible to get up any effectual fright about Russian domination until the fear of German domination is thoroughly allayed. — Life, New York.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

England in War Times

Took a Year for Britain to Thoroughly Organize for War

Ernest C. Digby, one of the ablest men on Lord Northcliff's staff of experts connected with the Times newspaper, is visiting America, and has given his impressions of the evolution of the war spirit in England.

"The great difficulty in England," he says, "was the lack of knowledge on the part of the working people and the masses as to the real reason why England participated in the war. The reason England today is fighting Germany is that, as said by Napoleon over a hundred years ago, "the possession of the port of Antwerp by a great continental power is a pistol pointed at the heart of England.'

"If England had withdrawn her support from Belgium she would never again have been able to hold her head up as an honorable nation in Europe. England today is fighting for the same reason that she was in the days of Louis XVIII. and Napoleon I. She is fighting a war in aid of the oppressed.

"I think it may be taken for granted that even among the masses—certainly among the classes — the position of America is well understood. The English people as a whole, and certainly the French people, realize the immense service America has rendered the Allies in this war, and the friendliest feelings are evidenced by the two nations, too.

"When one realizes that the whole of Belgium has been devastated, one-fifth of France, and practically the whole of Poland, it can be easily seen what a field there is open to American manufacturers.

"It took Great Britain a year of warfare to thoroughly organize not only our supply of ammunition, but the handling of wounded and the making of supplies of all kinds that are needed by an army of the magnitude of England's.

"We had to not only make munitions for ourselves, but owing to the treachery of someone the great ammunition works near Petrograd were blown up last year.

"These were the only large ammunition works Russia had, and it left Russia short of ammunition for her own army and resulted in the placing of immense orders in America and also delayed the advance last year of the British army in Flanders.

"Today every building which it is possible to convert into an ammunition factory in England has been converted by Lloyd George, with the result that orders for the English army will not have to be placed in America for the present. Probably the Russians will continue to take a large amount of ammunition from Canada and the United States.

Munitions Hands Gluttons for Work

In some parts of England munition workers are doing more than to conform to the letter of the regulations with regard to hours of labor and abandoning holiday and half-holiday time—they are actually going into the hayfields on evenings when not engaged in the factories and gathering in the crops.

A shortage of labor was announced in one district, although women and elderly men had volunteered, and to supply the gap, that being found insufficient, the men in the fuse works set out to aid the hay-makers, and now it is a regular practice. The men are paid six cents an hour for this work on the side.

Nephew (watching cabaret dance): Graceful, isn't it, Aunt Emeline?

Aunt Emeline (from Squedunk): Graceful? Disgraceful, I call it.

AN ANXIOUS TIME FOR ALL PARENTS

Children Often Seem to Pine Away and Ordinary Medicine Does Not Help Them

The health of children between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, particularly in the case of girls, is a source of serious worry to nearly every mother. The growth and development takes so much of their strength that in many cases they actually seem to be going into a decline. The appetite is fickle, brightness gives way to depression, there are headaches, fits of dizziness, palpitation of the heart at the least exertion, and sometimes fainting. The blood has become thin and watery and the sufferer must have something that will bring the blood back to its normal condition. At this stage no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their whole mission is to make new, rich blood which reaches every part of the body, bringing back health, strength and energy. Miss Helena Taylor, West Toronto, says: "Two years ago I was so badly run down with anaemia that some of my friends did not believe I would get better. I could not go upstairs without stopping to rest, suffered from headaches, loss of appetite, and for two months of the time was confined to the house. I was under the care of a doctor, but the medicine I took did not help me in the least. A friend advised my mother to give me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although I did not expect they would help me after the doctor's medicine had failed, I thought they might be worth trying. After taking two boxes there was such a marked change for the better that people asked me if I had changed doctors, and I readily told them the medicine that was helping me. I continued taking the pills until I had used eight boxes, when my health was fully restored, and I have since enjoyed the best of health. I hope my experience may be the means of convincing some sickly person that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can restore them to health."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Defrauding the Farmers

Farmers Victimized Through Dealing With Fakirs

During the last outbreak of foot and mouth disease a man trading on the name of a fake cattlemen's association persuaded farmers that for a consideration he could keep the state and other authorities from killing their cattle. He fought the law for more than a year, but recently a judge and jury found him guilty of false pretense.

During the trial it was disclosed that he had collected more than $9,000 from his victims, and the report was that sums not counted would carry the total to $20,000.

In the same region an ancient veterinarian with an "infallible" cure examined cattle with an old fur glove, rubbing it over their tongues and nostrils and gathering germs which he distributed wholesale. The amount of mischief he did was incalculable. At the same time he collected tribute for his stupendous ignorance.

These two fakers for a time baffled the officers, and by their activities spread contagion over many miles, caused losses that ran into tens of thousands of dollars, and in addition swindled their victims.

It ought to be a lesson. In any matter of health or communication disease the only course is to accept and to invite the help of the officers, whether they be local, state, or national. They may not know everything, but they know enough to be useful.—Country Gentleman.

A Profitable Mystery

"How did you leave all the folks at home?"

"First rate," replied Senator Sorghum. "I told them I was going to see if I couldn't straighten out a few problems for the government between now and spring. That cheered them up a great deal."

"To what problems did you have reference?"

"Oh, nothing in particular. I never go into details with my constituents. If you get to explaining things, you are liable to make them sound so easy that the voters get to thinking they don't need you."—Washington Star.

Health cannot be looked for in the child that is subject to worms, because worms destroy health by creating internal disturbances that retard development and cause serious weakness. Miller's Worm Powders expel worms and are so beneficial in their action that the systems of the little sufferers are restored to healthfulness, all the discomforts and dangers of worm infection are removed, and satisfactory growth is assured.

M. Clemenceau's Tribute

The British troops, previously despised by William, are now giving his generals a sample of their strength, before which, in the long run, the Bosches will have to turn tail. The superior quality of the British army has got the better of all the Bosche counter-attacks, and the magnificent success of the little army, now grown big, has already made the invader feel the first effect of a military force upon whose intervention he had not reckoned. — L'Homme Enchaine (Paris).

A Tied Life

The man and wife whose frequent quarrels had become a neighborhood scandal were severely reprimanded by the priest.

"Why," said the priest, "the cat and dog that you have agree better than that."

"May be," said Patrick, "but just tie them together and see what happens."

The partners who had never been well mated were having their dissolution of partnership quarrel.

"You've been playing the baby act," said one, "ever since we went into business together!"

"You bet I have," said the other promptly. "I've been putting up my head against your cheek."

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.

The Kaiser's Tantrums

Britain Cannot Compete With Barbarians in Uncivilized Reprisals

Whenever the Germans are suffering especial severe punishment they return to wild words and to deeds which violate the conscience of the world. The Kaiser's armies, and those of his confederates, are being hurled back on the Russian and Italian frontiers, and in Asia Minor. The British and French are breaking through his impregnable lines on the Somme. He can get nowhere, to Calais, or Paris, or even Verdun. His once all-conquering war-machine, which was to place "Germany over all," is held tight in a steadily contracting vise. Therefore in impotent fury the All-Highest War Lord sneers at the "ice-cold haberdashers from the Thames." Captain Fryatt is murdered in cold blood by order of a Prussian court. The foul deed shows that the Huns have lost nothing of their Hunnishness since Edith Cavell was brutally done to death by the Kaiser's pompous thugs.

There is indignation in neutral as in ally countries over the legalized assassination of a brave British captain, who saved his merchant ship from a German torpedo by trying to ram the submarine. Who would suggest that an unarmed civilian should not in self-defence strike at a highwayman who was trying to run him through? Knowing that they were perpetrating another dastardly outrage on humanity, the naval court hurried the execution to forestall neutral intervention. Amongst the prisoners in England are officers of German submarines who fired upon merchant ships without warning and Zeppelin captains who dropped death from the clouds upon helpless women and children. The British could take vengeance on these prisoners, but that would be to descend toward Prussian degradation. We cannot compete with barbarians in uncivilized reprisals. — Toronto News.

Straightening Warped Boards

A method of permanently straightening boards used for table tops, floors or other finished surfaces, that have become warped is as follows:—Re-saw the board lengthways into strips, about three inches wide. Joint all edges and glue the pieces together, being careful to reverse every other piece sideways. Then plane the surface carefully, after the glue has well set and is perfectly dry, and the board will not warp again.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Contingencies

Now to a German people who would drive the Hohenzollerns from the throne, how warm would be the handclasps of the democratic people of the world!

But if the German people keep these homicidal maniacs on the throne, and worship them as gods, it will be necessary, of course, to look to the priming of our guns and keep our powder dry.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Train Boy Scouts in Forestry

Boy Scouts in Canada are to be given additional training in forestry. To meet Canadian conditions the Dominion Council of the Boy Scouts' Association has authorized a forestry badge in lieu of the woodman badge. The conditions under which this badge may be secured by the boys are very comprehensive and will do much to interest Canadian boys in the Canadian forests and the wild life found therein. Before receiving this badge the Scout must pass a number of tests. For instance he must identify the principle native tree species in his own locality and explain their principle distinguishing characteristics. He must identify five kinds of shrubs; he must describe the principle uses of ten species of Canadian woods. He must explain the aim of forestry and compare it with agriculture and unregulated lumbering. Another important requirement is that the Scout must describe the general features of a lumbering or pulpwood operation; how the cutting is done in the woods; method of transportation to the mill and of manfacture there; he also has to describe how the forest lands are protected and administered in his own province.

The Only Peace Possible

When Germany Has Sacrificed It's Dream of Universal Domination

Today the only peace possible is with a Germany having sacrificed its dream of universal domination and having declared willingness to conform with the general conditions which must govern the society of nations. When the German people, either with or without its present government, comes to adopt this view, then the possibility of coming to an agreement will exist. The peace will impose itself unhindered by any criminal intent. It was the kind of peace of which Vandervelde spoke recently in the name of the Belgian people. It is this kind of peace which the French Socialist party has not ceased to outline. It is this kind of peace which France and her allies intend to secure — a peace which has already been indicated with increasing clearness by several of the allied governments, notably that of Great Britain.—L'Humanite, Paris.

What a Pity

Germany, having demonstrated one new way for crossing the Atlantic, is said to be ready to demonstrate another. This time it will be a giant airship, with fuel and other supplies for a seven-thousand-mile trip, that will attempt the crossing. What a pity that the acknowledged genius and daring of a great nation could not be devoted exclusively to the pursuits of peace.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

You may freely indulge where Cowan's Maple Buds are concerned—they are made from the best products and contain no injurious substances—safety first in chocolate as well as other things.

A-11

Aid For Farmers in Devastated Areas

Canadians to Organize to Help Belgians, Poles and Serbians

Last year the agricultural relief of the Allies committee was formed in England under the immediate patronage of the King and the presidency of the Duke of Portland. The fund which is being raised is for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of agriculture in the countries of our Allies which have been devastated by war.

The British farmers desire to help these people to make a fresh start. A general committee thoroughly representative of British agriculture has been formed, and county agricultural societies have unanimously formed committees to arrange for contributions. Last spring considerable quantities of seed grain, livestock and implements were furnished to farmers in the regions of France from which the enemy had been driven back at the battle of the Marne. Some of the implements were of Canadian make and have given much satisfaction. It is intended to extend similar aid to farmers in Belgium, Poland and Serbia when the time comes.

New Zealand and Australia have joined in the movement. It is now desired to have a Canadian committee formed under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and with the sympathetic goodwill and co-operation of the Dominion and provincial governments. Through it Canadian farmers and others will be able to give very much needed and very highly deserved help in practical and economical ways. After correspondence, the Duke of Portland, on behalf of the British committee, cabled inviting Dr. James W. Robertson to visit England and France to see at first hand the character of the needs and to discuss the means by which Canadian farmers and their families could most effectively and advantageously help their brethren in this time of their distress.

Maddening Calendar

Turkish System of Keeping Account of Time Leads to Many Difficulties

The Turks count their day from one sunset to the next sunset, dividing the twenty-four hours into twelve as we do. This is plain sailing, but unfortunately sunset does not fall at the same hour day after day, and there ensue horrible complications to the innocent European.

By way presumably of jest the Turkish steamers follow Turkish and their railways Frankish time. The rich have watches specially constructed with two dials, one showing each time.

Apparently some enterprising Osmanli thought that the Turkish calendar erred on the side of simplicity and kindly invented a new complication. The Mohammedan year dates from the flight of the prophet in the seventeenth century. Each year the first month, Mahairan, comes eleven days earlier, so the months do not mark the seasons like ours.

There is one more section for the benefit of the Turkish peasant, who in his rural retreats knows nothing of months. For him the year is composed of two seasons—hidralis, beginning on May 6, and kassin, beginning Nov. 7—so to him April 20 is the one hundred and sixty-fourth day of kassin.

For Asthma and Catarrh.—It is one of the chief recommendations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that it can be used internally with as much success as it can outwardly. Sufferers from asthma and catarrh will find that the Oil when used according to directions will give immediate relief. Many sufferers from these ailments have found relief in the Oil and have sent testimonials.

Preservation of Fences

An experiment covering twenty years to determine the value of post treatment was recently completed.

The posts were treated by the following methods:

1. By charring.
2. By filling rock around the post when set.
3. Putting on the preservation with a brush.
4. By the open tank method of treatment, which consisted in keeping the post and treating fluid heated up to the boiling point for two to three hours and then letting them cool down in the fluid.

The conclusions reached are as follows:

1. That charring the parts placed under ground does not add to their durability.
2. That filling in around the post with stone or brickbats does not increase the durability.
3. That creosote is a better preservative than coal tar or petroleum.
4. That brush treatment is not nearly as effective as open tank treatment.
5. That cheap woods like cottonwood, when treated by the open tank method, are cheaper and just as durable as the high-priced cedar posts.

What Brown Forgot

"I understand Brown is taking lessons from a memory teacher."

"He ought to. The last time I played golf with him he forgot about 20 strokes that he took."—Detroit Free Press.

Out of the Mouths of Babes

"What is the meaning of 'false doctrine,' Willie?" asked the Sunday school teacher.

"It's when the doctor gives the wrong stuff to a sick man," replied Willie.

ARLINGTON

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How to Drink Milk

Sip milk slowly. Take four minutes at least to finish a tumblerful, and take only a good teaspoonful at one sip. This is the ideal way in which to drink milk. When milk finds its way into the stomach, it is instantly curdled. If you drink a large quantity at once it is curdled into one big mass, only on the outside of which the juices of the stomach can work.

If you drink it in little sips, each sip is curdled up by itself, and the whole glassful finally finds itself in a loose lump, made up of little lumps, upon which the stomach's juices may act readily. Many people who like milk, and know its value as a strength-giver, think they cannot use it because it gives them indigestion. Most of them could use it freely if they would drink it in the manner suggested.

He seemed fearfully downcast as he came down the street, but for all that Mose Johnson, colored gentleman of all work, whom everybody in town knew, stopped him with a cheery hail. "Huh!" grunted the other. "It's a dark day." And then the old negro said: "Hit's es you look at it, Cunnel Jones. But why don't you unlock de sunshine? Ain't you got some hid 'round de house some'rs—in some ol' co'ner what you clean forgot? Stir roun', an' tu'n de sunshine loose. It's dar—in yo' house and heart." "Here," the dark-day mourner said, "here's a quarter for you, old man." "Bress heaven!" Mose responded. "I knowed you'd turn loose de sunshine. Hit wuz in yo' pocket all de time!"

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

Must Be a Bad Lot.

The English are a people of hypocrites, liars and ruffianly thieves. The Russians are barbarians, whose sole idea of warfare is to commit the most horrible atrocities. The Italians are an absolutely putrid nation. The French, whom their government for the moment holds under the knout, are, according to Voltaire, half tiger and half monkey. Dirty and ignorant in time of peace, they have distinguished themselves in the course of this war by savagely maltreating German women and children and innumerable prisoners. — Nachrichten, Berlin.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for $30.00. Cured him with $1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for $85.00. Profit on Liniment, $54.

MOISE DEROSCE.
Hotel Keeper, St. Phillippe, Que.

Process of Making Tapioca

The origin of tapioca which is becoming very expensive under the war demands is probably the least known of any article on the market. It is manufactured from tapioca flour on the Islands of Singapore, Penang and Java. This flour is made from the tapioca potato, the root of the cassava or manioc plant. These potatoes often weigh over twenty pounds. They are washed, skinned, cut into small pieces and put into a grater, where small circular saws reduce them to pulp. The fine flour is separated by a revolving drum, and after being washed six times is dried on heated trays. It is then made into dough and pressed through sieves and baked.

A Bawbee Problem

Sandy was walking along the road in deep thought, and it was his minister who brought him to earth again with—"Halloa, Sandy! Thinking of the future, eh?"

"No," replied Sandy, moodily, "Tomorrow's the wife's birthday, and A'm thinking o' the present."

Skin Muddy?

Dull eyes, blotches and other skin blemishes result from a disordered digestion. Purify the blood, tone the stomach, gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels and bile with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Worth a Guinea a Box
Directions with Every Box of Special Value to Women
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

Preserving .. Fruits ..

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING QUANTITIES OF WASHINGTON FRUIT SUITABLE FOR PRESERVING. MARKET CONDITIONS INDICATE A SHORT SEASON, AND WE WOULD ADVISE CUSTOMERS TO SECURE THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY.

PEACHES, ... $1.25
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PEARS, Bartlett, ... $3.00
APPLES, No. 1, ... $2.25

A. Urquhart & Co.

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SEALERS, NEW GEM, Pint	90c.
SEALERS, NEW GEM, Quart	$1.25
SEALERS, NEW GEM, ½ Gall.	$1.50
RUBBER RINGS, Red, 3 Doz.	25c.
PARAWAX, Package	25c.
PICKLING SPICE, per lb.	30c.
ALLSPICE, per lb.	25c.
GINGER, per lb.	35c.
CLOVES, Ground, per lb.	50c.
CASSIA, per lb.	30c.
VINEGAR, 50 over-proof, gall.	80c.
TURMARIC, Tin	10c.



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Black and White Drill
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Navy Buckskin Drill

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Friday & Saturday
September 15th and 16th

Our MISS McLAUGHLIN has Just Returned from Attending the Wholesale and Retail Millinery Openings at Seattle, Wash., and Vancouver, and Extends a Hearty Invitation to all the Ladies of Lacombe and District to Attend Her Opening on the Above-Mentioned Dates. She will then have on view the Latest and Most Up-to-Date Designs and Patterns.

All the Favorite Shades in Order of Their Respective Popularity have been Carefully Considered in This Season's Choice of Millinery. Black is the Favorite Shade. Next in order come Browns and Navy

LADIES!

Our Cloak Department is Teeming with the Best Values we have ever shown.

Salts Plush and Baby Lamb Fabrics are Renowned the World Over for their Rich Lustrous Finish and Lasting Durability.

We are showing them in all the Latest Designs.

In Scotch and Canadian Tweed Coats we have Everything that is Up-To-Date.

Come In and Look Them Over.

Compare Values.

We are Satisfied Ours Cannot be Surpassed.

We have selected these Coats from the Most Reliable Manufacturers in Canada. They are Hand-Tailored by Canadian Labor for Canadian Women.





Bentley News

Sportsmen should be satisfied, as this is good weather for ducks.

Crops are being harvested slowly, on account of slow ripening and soft ground.

Tommie Coggins and John Whitesell have an extension of their harvest pass, and are taking advantage of same.

The inspectors of the hail damage, are very slow in making their inspections, an additional delay to harvesting.

The "Jitney" had a wreck on the main line, two miles east of Bentley, on Friday night last.

The J. H. Damron family visited at Clive, on Thursday and Friday last.

James McPherson is moving back to Bentley this week.

Will McPherson is very low, after his summer illness.

Carl Wiese moved back to the farm, last week, after the Summer at the Lake.

Jens Larson has a fine new house, on his farm, erected this Summer.

H. McCreatie handed his resignation to the trustees, and leaves for Chicago about Oct. 1st where he will take a course in dentistry.

We wonder why our roads are so neglected this summer by the local councillor?

The W. H. Hunt Government road crew is depleted by the men leaving for the harvest fields.

Harvest hands are scarce here now, as the work has been delayed, owing to the weather.

After the owner of the threshing engine mentioned in the Bad Lands news, of last week, had the misfortune to have miles of muddy roads to travel, to get his outfit together for the seasons threshing, and then, a few miles from home, have a stud-bolt blow out, in the firebox, then spend an hour and a half straightening it around and getting it to the far side of the road, so trams could pass safely, till he returned for it the next day, and there being no ditch or bad place to keep drivers from avoiding it as far as he liked, we see no reason, why the bad man needed his club. Of course the "Bad Man" should always carry a red lantern, but they are not a part of everybody's equipment.

The parents of the Bentley district intend if possible to establish a high school at that point, and a meeting toward this end will be held in the village on Saturday evening next. There are several children in the district who are eligible for High School studies, and the parents do not think they should send them to outside towns to finish their education. Many of the residents of Bentley have signified their willingness to subscribe liberally towards the salary of a teacher qualified to take the high school grades. All interested in this matter should attend the meeting in Bentley on Saturday night

The Ram Sale

The Annual Sale of Pure-Bred Rams, under the auspices of the Lacombe Wool Growers' Association, will be held on the Agricultural Society's grounds, Lacombe, on Thursday, October 5th. Rules and regulations and entry forms were mailed out last week by the Sales Manager, A. J. Cameron, and the number of entries this year is going to be large. A catalogue of the entries will be issued before the sale date and may be procured from Sales Manager. The Show and Judging takes place at 10 a. m. and the sale starts at 1. 30. Andrew Gilmour has given a cash prize of $5.00 for the best ram shown in each breed.

Red Cross Notes

The knitters for the Red Cross will please meet at the home of Mrs. A. Lundie on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The sewers for the Red Cross will please meet at the home of Mrs. Percy Owen on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Society acknowledges with thanks the $21.50 from Mrs. Doherty, proceeds of the hard times dance held at Gull Lake.

Following are the contents of the bale sent to Calgary on Sept 7: 12 suits pyjamas; 72 pairs hand knit socks; 2 dozen colored handkerchiefs; 101 surgical shirts; 9 many tailed bandages; 26 doz. mouth wipes, 8x8; 12 hot water bag covers; 22 flannel top shirts; 1 sample flannel top shirt, returned from Lacombe; 1 shirt returned from Lacombe; 1 Blackfalds; 1 knitted face cloth. Following is an extract from letter from headquarters in Calgary.

We have recently opened a very large and efficient Supply Department, at our depot here, to assist societies that are experiencing difficulty in purchasing suitable Red Cross materials at reasonable prices. It has been our policy, heretofore, to advocate the purchase of supplies locally, but we have been forced to depart from this, owing to the war conditions, which have considerably increased the prices of merchandise and forced the withdrawal of certain goods from the market. It is also necessary, at the present time, to conserve, as much as possible all cash donated for Red Cross purposes and it is felt that money spent on high priced goods, or on unsatisfactory grades of material, is not being used to the best advantage.

GULL LAKE NEWS

The Sept. meeting of the H.H. Society will meet at the home of Mrs. E. C. King, Sept. 20. All members are requested to be present, there being special business that day.

The Misses Inez King, and Frances Court left Sept. 6th to attend High School in Lacombe.

The farmers of Gull Lake are busy putting in new foot bridges.

The Hail Insurance Adjusters have been visiting Gull Lake vicinity, but returned to Calgary on account of the recent rains.

Bert. Lundy, of Calgary, was a Lacombe visitor on Monday.

Are You Going to Build?

If you are thinking of building, call and get an estimate from us. We have a new, clean Stock of the very best in

-LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL-
OF ALL KINDS

You will find our prices as low as any.

Trimble-Garland Lumber Co.
Allen St. - Lacombe

John Fortune
CITY LIVERY AND FEED STABLE
Careful Attention given to Commercial Trade
First Class Rigs and Good Drivers
Draying on Short Notice
LACOMBE - ALBERTA

FOR SALE
The late A. E. Moore's farm, 2 miles east of Tees. First class house and farm buildings. 160 acres; all fenced. Good well, and creek running through land. For further particulars apply to E. H. Jones, Barrister, Box 148, Lacombe, Alberta. (S.6-4p)

HOUSE TO RENT
Desirable 8-room house to rent on Barnett Avenue. Apply to Dr. Collier.

DAIRY AND FRUIT FARM TO TRADE
Dairy farm near Kent, Wash., a fine proposition, for sale or trade for farm property in the Lacombe District. Also fruit farm near Langely, Wash, to sell or trade for farm lands in Alberta. Good buildings on both farms.
Write J. B. Standland, Kent, Wash, or call up Rural Phone 412, Lacombe. Particulars may be had at The Western Globe Office. (S. 13, 4p)



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That is the line we handle.
Made-to-Measure from **$20.00**
Ready-to-Wear from **$16.50**
Double Breasted Auto Dust Coats **$4.00**
D. CAMERON
Allen St. - Opposite Adelphi Hotel

A Coal and Wood Range With a HIGH OVEN



LIGHTER DAY HIGH OVEN RANGE

Sold by O. Boode, Nanton St., Lacombe